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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## INTERNATIONAL

### HISTORY, PROSPECTS OF U.S. MILITARY SPACE PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

#### Editorial Introduction

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 p 18

[Editorial Introduction to feature under the general headline "The 'Star Wars' Menace"]

[Text]

"The monstrous horrors of modern warfare have made people realize what forces modern technology has created. Now these forces are wasted in awful and senseless war." When Lenin spoke these words the level of the world's productive forces was in no way comparable to the present. But already then every innovation, be it the internal combustion engine, high explosives or poison gases, first of all found its way into the hands of the military and was made a weapon of aggressive imperialist wars.

With the passage of years weaponry became ever more sophisticated and the arms buildup spiralled ever more steeply. And with each new type or system of armaments peace and security in the world became more and more fragile.

Today, through the fault of imperialism, above all

U.S. imperialism, humanity has been brought to the danger point. The arms buildup is on the verge of spilling over beyond the atmosphere. Hence the imperative need to take action to prevent the militarization of outer space. The efforts of the Soviet Union and its allies and proposals advanced by other countries are directed to this end. Washington, on the contrary, in the futile hope of gaining military superiority, has placed the emphasis on the development and production of "star wars" systems.

When did these U.S. plans for the military use of outer space originate? What are the implications of the space weapon systems being evolved on the other side of the Atlantic? What consequences is this new round in the arms race fraught with? New Times has asked Soviet and foreign experts to give thought to these questions.

#### Historical Background

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 pp 18-20

[Article by historian Grigory Khozin: "Via the Stars to the Abyss"]

[Text]

A great American scientist was once asked what his invention held out for people. He replied: "What can one expect of an infant?" If we look back at the beginnings and the early years of American astronautics it must be admitted that in relation to this "infant" the Pentagon has played several roles at once—those of midwife, mentor and arbiter of its future.

The first ever liquid-fuel rocket went

up on March 16, 1926. This happened at a farm in Auburn, Massachusetts, belonging to Robert Goddard's Aunt Effie who had allowed her nephew to build a pyramid-like structure in the backyard. The structure was a simple launching pad. The rocket rose to a height of 13 metres, levelled off and flew horizontally 59 metres to come down in a neighbours' cabbage patch. Goddard went on experimenting, this

time at an artillery range at Camp Devens.

The next developments with a direct bearing on the laying of the foundations for the U.S. space programme took place in the thirties and the early forties in Germany under the auspices of the Society for Space Travel. One of its active members, Eugen Sänger, a zealous proponent of the use of outer space for military purposes, corresponded with Goddard. In the early forties German experts had several military rocket projects on the stocks. After the defeat of the Nazi military machine the most talented German scientists and engineers headed by Wernher von Braun and Walter Dornberger turned up in the United States, where they applied themselves to the realization of the first U.S. space projects. (See New Times No. 49, 1984, for details about the relevant Operation Paperclip.)

A warning of the dangers with which the use of space rockets for military purposes was fraught was given as far back as 1934 by the future Soviet Chief Designer Sergei Korolyov in his book "Rocket Flight in the Stratosphere." "Needless to say," he wrote, "in the imperialist countries rockets will least of all be used for scientific and research purposes. Their main use will be military."

In March 1946 Project RAND (later RAND Corporation), a research organization created by the U.S. Air Corps, put out a voluminous study entitled "Preliminary Design of an Experimental World-Circling Spaceship." Long before the launching of the first American artificial Earth satellites, the study went on record: "The achievement of the satellite craft by the United States ... would probably produce repercussions in the world comparable to the explosion of the atomic bomb.... The nation which first makes significant achievements in space travel will be acknowledged as the world leader in both military and scientific techniques." Thus American astronautics had a military uniform prepared for it even before its birth.

From the very outset rivalry began between the services of the U.S. armed forces over who was to be in charge of military space projects. We shall not go into these squabbles in detail. But they once again demonstrate that in the late forties and mid-fifties priority in the

U.S. was invariably given to projects connected with the development of spy, military communications and meteorological satellites. Long-term research was under way with the object of ascertaining the possibilities for the creation of manned and unmanned weapon systems for deployment in outer space and for use against targets in orbit and on the earth's surface. A typical Defence Department press release of the time read: "Studies relating to a satellite programme as mentioned in 1949 are active and are proceeding at a rate commensurate with the technical state of the art. These studies are being co-ordinated within the Office of the Secretary of Defence and provide for full utilization of the combined efforts of the services."

Another essential feature of the development of U.S. astronautics is that at all stages the political and military leaders were morbidly sensitive to the Soviet Union's space achievements. The U.S. propaganda machine kept up a cry about the "aggressive orientation" of our space programme, ascribing to the Soviet Union intentions which it never entertained. Here is a statement made by Lyndon Johnson, then Senate majority leader and later President of the United States: "The Roman Empire controlled the world because it could build roads. Later—when it moved to sea—the British Empire was dominant because it had ships. In the air age we were powerful because we had airplanes. Now the Communists have established a foothold in outer space."

There have been three periods in the history of the U.S. space programme when the Administration has placed particular emphasis on the militarization of outer space.

The first was in the late fifties. The launching of the Soviet artificial earth satellite cast doubts in the eyes of the whole world on the contention that the United States was the leader in scientific and technological progress. At that time there was much talk about the military threat presented by satellites. Three working groups studied the reasons for the lag of the U.S. in space research and submitted to the administration proposals for overcoming the lag. They recommended more rapid dispersal of the Strategic Air Force bases, early development of anti-missile defences, stepped-up measures for civil defence, greater emphasis on basic and applied research in the sciences, and strengthening of conventional for-

ces for "limited" wars. There was a veritable spate of projects for satellites, manned space vehicles of military significance, and space-based weapons. Diverse variants of military orbital stations, missile bases on the moon, even a scheme for "capturing" an asteroid and installing engines on it to divert it from its trajectory at the territory of the adversary were discussed. But none of them were realized. There were not enough funds and the level of technology and science was not yet high enough.

Nevertheless in October 1959 the U.S. tested a weapon system which can be called the prototype of the ASAT anti-satellite system. And in the sixties two anti-satellite systems based on the Nike-Zeus and Thor missiles were deployed.

The main projects on which the Pentagon began working at the time were the spy satellites SAMOS (optical surveillance) and MIDAS (observation in the infra-red range), and also the Discoverer project. The latter involved a search for the technical solutions needed for the development of satellite systems for the guidance of combat operations of the armed forces in peacetime and in local conflicts, as well as of components of future space weapons.

In the sixties the Defence Department made several unsuccessful attempts to develop purely military manned space vehicles. The Blue Gemini project, the military variant of the two-man Gemini capsule, did not even enter the realization stage. And the MOL military orbital laboratory scheme was dropped in 1968 after some \$1.5 billion had been spent on it.

The second militarist upswing in U.S.

space programmes reached its peak in the late sixties when heated debates began on a large-scale ABM system. The virtues of the so-called "thin" and "thick" ABM systems over U.S. territory were praised to the skies. These were to find their logical continuation in a shipboard, airborne and spaceborne ABM system for intercepting missiles in flight. Even the cost of these plans was calculated; it ran into hundreds of billions of dollars.

Common sense, however, prevailed at the time. Bilateral talks resulted in some limitations being placed on offensive weapon systems and the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems signed in 1972 and the protocol appended to it limited the number of areas with ABM installations to one each.

Now we are in the midst of the third space wave. It began with the entry into the White House of Ronald Reagan in 1980. Incidentally, the arguments now advanced in favour of a large-scale ABM system with elements of basing in outer space are very much like the so-called Panama Hypothesis of the early sixties. It was set forth in a book published in the U.S. under the title "Conflict in Space. A Pattern of War in a New Dimension," which maintained that there were strategic areas of military, commercial and scientific significance in outer space which the U.S. had to occupy. "Even under a condition of general world disarmament... competition would continue... between communist countries and the Free World," was the argument. "Russia might claim lunar Panamas, if in a position to do so, and thus acquire significant advantage...."

### Origins of SDI

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 pp 20-21

[Article by journalist Vladimir Kazakov: "The Third Wave"]

[Text]

Shortly before Ronald Reagan entered the White House, a group of scientists, politicians and industrialists headed by Senator Malcolm Wallop, the physicist Edward Teller and General Daniel Graham (retired) made a statement supporting the deployment of weapons in outer

space. Reagan's military adviser in the election campaign, General Graham helped produce the "High Frontier," a research document demanding, in no uncertain terms, an "absolutely reliable" anti-missile defence system—a kind of Maginot Line in space.

The ideas raised in the book caught the President's fancy, and in March 1983—two years after taking office—he made a speech setting out a programme for "star wars," and urging the intensive development of weapons intended to destroy targets in and from space. This, then, marked the start of the third wave.

The idea of building a "space shield" led to a change from the strategic concept of "mutual assured destruction" to that of "assured U.S. survival." The Reagan Administration became the first government ever openly to identify its foreign policy with the spread of the arms race to outer space.

Allocations to the civil programmes of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) were slashed right away for the benefit of military programmes. In 1983, for instance, NASA got \$8.4 billion as against the \$8.5 billion allocated to the Pentagon's space projects (the latter figure soared to over \$14 billion last year). NASA's research programme has virtually been nullified also by the establishment of U.S. Air Force secret flight control points at the Florida and Texas space centres.

In fact, the U.S. Administration had taken major steps towards the militarization of space even before the President made his "star wars" speech. On July 4, 1982, the President signed a directive on setting up an interdepartmental co-ordination group—a new space programme control body. The group was to be responsible for the development of "space" doctrines and new technology utilization concepts.

Two months later, on September 1, Air Force Space Command was established. In May 1983, a start was made on the Joint Space Operations Centre nine miles away from Colorado Springs. The Centre is to look after satellite control and the military aspect of the Space Shuttle programme. Next, there emerged a similar Space Command of the Navy, and in 1984, a Joint Space Command of the U.S. Armed Forces.

According to Jane's Spaceflight Annual, an authoritative reference publication, a group of 50 astronauts is undergoing secret training in the U.S. to carry out military missions. Plans are afoot to form a separate division, with one of its main func-

tions being to test laser-tracking instruments and devices as part of the "star wars" programme.

A programme to develop nuclear power plants for space vehicles was launched on February 11, 1983. Research and development work in this field was virtually frozen in 1973 because it was of no practical use then. Henry Slone of the Lewis Space Flight Centre told the U.S. House of Representatives that by the mid-nineties it would be possible to put such nuclear power plants to military uses.

Following Reagan's speech, the National Security Council issued Directive 8-83, which sanctioned a programme of research into an anti-missile defence system partially based in outer space. Up to \$27 billion are to be allocated to this research programme in 1985-89. The total cost of building such an anti-missile defence system is estimated at \$500 billion.

On January 25, 1984, President Reagan announced a plan to build an \$8 billion (preliminary estimate) permanent orbital station—Columbus. Its first components are to be assembled in space by 1992. Observers are of the opinion that the station will be used as a platform for optimizing space weapon components and assemblies, and as a military intelligence, communications and command base. This project is directly linked to the plans for creating a space industry, expected to profit Californian corporations above all. Experts say its products will be too expensive at first for any buyer but the Pentagon.

A little earlier, on January 6, President Reagan signed Directive No. 119, which provides for the allocation of almost \$2 billion in 1985 for the development of laser, beam and kinetic weapons. Back in 1980, the U.S. Navy destroyed a flying helicopter by means of a gas-dynamic laser under the Sea Light programme. In the autumn of 1982 a secret experiment was carried out to demonstrate the value of lasers as anti-ICBM weapons. In 1983, a Sidewinder supersonic missile and a controlled target were put out of action by means of a 400-kw laser installed on board a special plane. That same year, it was decided to build a laser weapon testing range at



the White Sands missile base, New Mexico, and to allocate an additional \$7 million to the development of beam weapons.

Three types of space-based laser weapons are now being developed—two of them (Talon Gold and Lode) by the Lockheed Corporation, and one (Alfa) by the TRW corporation. A rapid-fire electromagnetic gun is on the drawing boards. Work is in progress on the Chair Heritage and White Horse beam weapons intended for the U.S. Navy and Air Force. At the same time, plans are afoot for the deployment of modern anti-missile systems.

On June 10, 1984, an ICBM warhead was, for the first time, missile-intercepted over the Pacific, at an altitude of 180 km, as part of the programme to set up a new anti-missile defence system.

On January 21 and November 13, 1984, the miniature homing vehicle (MHV) anti-satellite system was tested for the first time. Such systems are due to be deployed in 1987.

This system marks the advent of a new generation of space weapons. In March, the President is to give the U.S. Air Force the go-ahead to test the MHV system on targets in space. Such test plans, which go far beyond the bounds of "research," are especially alarming. Even after the recent Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva, President Reagan has said that all the so-called "space weapon research projects" would continue.

All this goes to show that for Washington space is an arena of confrontation. The first strictly military mission of the Discovery space shuttle, performed last month, is fresh evidence of this.

#### West European Attitudes

MOSCOW NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 pp 21-23

[Article by journalist Boris Slavov: "By Hook or by Crook"]

[Text]

Most people in Western Europe agree that space "superweapons" destabilize the world situation. The side that possesses no "strategic defence system" will naturally be concerned lest the other side, which has such a defence system, is preparing to strike first. This will aggravate East-West confrontation, spur on the arms race, cancel out many of the peace agreements now in force (the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems above all), soak up colossal sums of money and, as a result, undermine world security. The British Guardian writes that the "star wars" programme will add an enormous and costly new dimension to the nuclear arms race, with the result that international security will depend, to an ever greater extent,

on the stability of computerized weapon systems—so sophisticated that they can be put to the test only in a war.

The public is not taken in by Washington's argument that a space-based anti-ballistic missile system will spare the world a nuclear war. Experts at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London say that such a "shield" will be useless against cruise missiles or other weapon systems operating within the earth's atmosphere. All it can bring, therefore, is a re-orientation of the nuclear arms race, not an end to it.

Of course, opinions in Western Europe differ.

Speaking in Rennes earlier this month, President Mitterrand of France called for the development by the West

European countries of a manned military orbital station, the French paper *L'Humanité* reports. Furthermore, the President said that even if the other West European capitals declined to take part in this project, Paris would go ahead with it.

At about the same time the French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, speaking in Munich at the annual international conference of the West German military research society *Wehrkunde*, deprecated the U.S. "star wars" plans.

The West German government backs the American plans for the militarization of outer space. That is the conclusion drawn by French television from a statement made in the last few days by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium recently spoke in support of the U.S. Administration's plans to build up a space-based anti-missile system.

Ex-general Robert Close, now a Belgian senator, once gained notoriety through his persistent attempts to foment a "Soviet tank blitz" scare in Western Europe. Today he is calling on West Europeans to consider joining the American "strategic defence initiative." This, he claims, would make it possible to replace the "assured mutual destruction" doctrine by the "assured mutual survival," and dismissing such a prospect would, he says, be an "unpardonable error."

Some people are demanding that Western Europe should set about developing a space weapon system of its own. "As for high technology—lasers in particular—France and Europe are not too badly off," the French *L'Express* wrote. "Politically, the Federal Republic of Germany could take part in this development effort without changing its status as a non-nuclear power."

An overwhelming majority of West Europeans reject the "star wars" programme, however. The Americans regard this as a case of temporary misunderstanding, and the U.S. President has reacted to the criticisms of his "star wars" plans as follows: "Well, I'll get them to understand what it is."

Having consented to discuss the space problem at the negotiating table, the United States has tried hard to convince its partners that its programmes amount merely to harmless research, and that there is no telling what will come of it. Speaking in London, Robert McFarlane, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, said that whether a working anti-ballistic missile system was a realistic proposition could be judged only in five to ten years from now, and that therefore today's anxieties were premature and unfounded.

Finally, Washington alleges that it is looking after not just its own interests, but those of its ungrateful allies as well. "To mollify European concern about the [American] research programme," the *London Times* writes, "Mr Weinberger repeatedly emphasized that the SDI was intended to protect both Western Europe and the United States. 'The security of the United States is inseparable from the security of Western Europe,' he said."

The U.S.A.'s campaign to "condition" its allies is aimed not only at achieving political unity. There are also plans to involve Western Europe in the American "star wars" schemes. One such scheme, drawn up by Professor Fred Hoffman's commission at the end of 1983, has been made public. It boils down to the following: the U.S.A. is to develop a wide-scale anti-ballistic missile system with some of its elements based in space; Western Europe is to take part in setting up a ground-based anti-missile belt to be deployed on its territory; the belt is to include about a thousand U.S.-made Patriot missiles as its basic components.

West Germany and the Netherlands have already signed contracts to purchase the Patriot missile system. Now Washington is trying hard to talk Belgium and some of its other allies into following suit. The Patriots are now sold as air defence complexes, but it makes no difference in what clothing the American wolf is let into the West



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European fold. The chief thing now is to push these weapons in. Their modernization will then be only a question of time. "After two decades of development intended to make it the U.S. army's front-line anti-aircraft weapon, the Patriot missile system is being transformed to be able to shoot down Soviet missiles, according to Defence Department officials," the New York

Times wrote. U.S. Brigadier-General James Cerce has confirmed that the Patriot system is a multi-purpose weapon which can be used for missile interception. The first American battalions armed with the new weapons have already arrived in West Germany.

In short, the plan to draw the West Europeans into the "space" arms race is being carried out, whether by hook or by crook.

### Technical, Strategic Prospects

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 pp 25-27

[Interview by NEW TIMES observer Dmitriy Pogorzhe'skiy with "expert" Aleksey Karenin]

[Text]

**Question.** By commencing its plans to militarize outer space, the United States is striving for military superiority at the expense of other countries' security. Is this aim attainable?

**Answer.** As far as we know, the tendency towards militarizing outer space has manifested itself in the United States from the very beginning of the space age. The United States objected to Soviet proposals made at the United Nations in the second half of the 1950s and designed to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space. These proposals were not realized precisely because of the negative stand taken by the West.

This striving to exploit scientific and technological progress for militarist purposes is very typical of American policy. It is enough to recall the history of the harnessing of nuclear energy. First the atomic bomb was made and only then were atomic power plants started. As soon as it got hold of the terrible atomic weapon, Washington set about whipping up international tension and pursuing power politics.

These are all signs of an old syndrome—the yearning for military superiority. Now that rough military-strategic parity exists between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries, certain circles in the United States are pinning their hopes on upsetting this balance on outer space in particular. They are banking on the scientific and technological potential

of the United States, on its economic capabilities.

But whoever harbours such plans would do well to remember that all this is a repeat of history. There were plans to prevent the Soviet Union recovering from the Nazi aggression, to achieve decisive superiority over it on the basis of Washington's temporary atomic monopoly. By their heroic work the Soviet people foiled these plans. Then there were plans to achieve superiority by deploying bombers on a mass scale, and when the missile era set in, hopes were pinned on land- and sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. But Washington did not achieve what it wanted. So the next move was to fit missiles with MIRV warheads (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles) in the 1960s, and after that there began the deployment of a new lethal strategic offensive weapon—the long-range cruise missile (1970s). The U.S.S.R. has taken measures to counter the increased threat to its security.

Now Washington is turning its eyes to outer space in the hope that the road to superiority lies there. But history offers convincing evidence of the unattainability of such hopes. The very idea of superiority is unfeasible and essentially untenable. On the other hand, the balance of forces is a reliable guarantee of peace in present-day conditions. And the U.S.S.R. will not allow anyone to upset this balance. The necessary weapons will be developed to

counter the American space strike weapons.

But the U.S.S.R. is totally against any continuation of the arms race. All its proposals are directed at putting an end to military rivalry and preventing the militarization of outer space. That such a danger exists is evidenced by the American plans for creating a large-scale ABM system.

**Question:** How do the American strategists visualize this system in practical

**Answer:** The "theory" is presented in the U.S. as follows. Several ABM layers are created, and each hits a certain percentage of the ballistic missiles trying to reach targets, thereby eliminating or almost eliminating the hypothetical enemy's nuclear potential.

Basically, there can be three main ABM layers: the first deals with missiles as they are launched; the second while they are in mid-flight; and the third when they reach the final stage of their trajectory.

Research and practical work to develop new technology for use in a large-scale ABM system are in full swing in the United States. Special hopes are pinned on the so-called directed energy weapons. These can be termed beam weapons because they hit targets with a laser beam, or a stream of high energy particles of atomic hydrogen, deuterium or tritium, or a microwave beam. The ABM beam systems are to be used in outer space where they are particularly effective.

As we can see, this is an exceptionally sophisticated and costly system.

**Question:** What is the military-political purport of the project?

**Answer:** U.S. propaganda is trying hard to prove the "peaceful" nature of the programme. It is said that a space-based ABM system will strengthen "deterrence," that is, defence. In reality, the large-scale ABM system is conceived as a supplement to offensive strategic arms, as a means of ensuring that the first nuclear strike is delivered with impunity. Under cover of a space-based ABM system it is intended to

deprive the other side of the possibility to retaliate.

Hence the huge destabilizing potential of the American "strategic defence initiative." By placing a large-scale ABM system in outer space, Washington hopes to get an instrument of blackmail against other nations. That is why, as it develops its ABM programme in a hurry, Washington continues to deploy new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing, to build new strategic bombers and to rearm its fleet of missile-carrying submarines.

**Question:** Will the creation of the above-mentioned system be a violation of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems?

**Answer:** Yes, it will. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has publicly declared that in order to implement its programme the United States is prepared to revise or even renounce the ABM treaty. Similar statements have also come from the well-known exponent of the "strategic defence initiative" in the United States, Colin Gray, an adviser at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

However, even the statement of the intention to establish a large-scale ABM system with some of its elements based in space—and such a statement has been made by President Reagan—directly contradicts the letter and spirit of the treaty itself and the provisions of Article 1, under which each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for defence of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defence. There would be a flagrant violation of another important limitation contained in the treaty's Article 5—not to develop, test or deploy space-based ABM systems or components.

So a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing can be deployed only at the price of renouncing the 1972 treaty. This is added evidence of Washington's flippant attitude towards the commitments it assumes

under international agreements.

**Question:** Is it possible to stop this process, to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space?

**Answer:** This can be done and it must be done. That is how the Soviet side views the issue.

A practical possibility of adopting effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space and stop it on earth is afforded by the Soviet-American talks due to open in Geneva on March 12. In the present circumstances these talks offer the only possible hope of solving the problem of nuclear and space arms. Today it is impossible to limit, and still less to reduce, nuclear arms without taking effective measures to prevent the militarization of space. This interconnection is clearly recorded in the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva.

What is needed now is honest adherence to this agreement, adherence in practice to all its components. And, of course, any steps obstructing constructive talks are impermissible.

As for the Soviet Union, it is entirely in favour of this. "A positive outcome of the new Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms," President Chernenko stressed, "would favourably influence the world situation, would greatly contribute to solving the cardinal problems of today.

"The Soviet Union will work in this direction, will seek meaningful and definite results in Geneva."

The Soviet side expects the United States to take the same stand.

## Soviet Proposals Listed

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 85 p 26

[Unattributed item]

[Text]

The Soviet Union has initiated and participated in all the existing international agreements directed at the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind. It has repeatedly come up with proposals designed to keep weapons out of space. Let us recall the most important of them.

### October 4, 1957

The earth's first artificial satellite is launched. Soviet people regard the outstanding new successes of Soviet science as a guarantee of the further creative work of Soviet scientists and specialists in the interests of peace and progress, writes the newspaper Pravda.

### March 1958

The Soviet government proposes a ban on the military use of outer space, and the commencement of international co-operation in space exploration. The West responds negatively.

### 1962-64

The U.S.S.R. makes a number of proposals directed at disarmament, such as introducing international control over the launching of missiles for peaceful purposes, banning the orbiting and emplacement in space of delivery vehicles of weapons of mass destruction.

### January 1967

A treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies is signed by the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Britain on Moscow's initiative.

### May 1972

Moscow and Washington conclude a treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. The two sides undertake not to create sea-, air-, space- or mobile ground-based ABM systems and not to deploy ABM systems limited by the treaty outside their national territories.

### July 1974

A protocol to the 1972 Soviet-American ABM treaty is signed.

Under this protocol the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. agree to have only one area each for the deployment of ABM systems.

### May 1977

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. sign an agreement concerning co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

### September 1981

The Soviet Union submits to the 36th U.N. General Assembly a proposal to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the stationing of weapons of any type in outer space.

### August 1983

The U.S.S.R. pledges not to be the first to put into outer space any types of anti-satellite weapons whatsoever so long as other countries, including the United States, also refrain from launching anti-satellite weapons of any type.

### September 1983

The Soviet Union puts before the 38th U.N. General Assembly a draft treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth. It provides for the liquidation of already existing anti-satellite systems, for banning the development of new types of anti-satellite weapons and also the testing and use for military purposes, including against satellites, of any manned spaceships.

### December 1984

On the U.S.S.R.'s initiative, the 39th U.N. General Assembly studies the question of the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind, and adopts a resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space.

## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO LAID TO STUDIES REFUTING RACISM

Leningrad VECHERNIY LENINGRAD in Russian 8 Dec 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Vladimir L'vov: "Racism: Science Says 'No'"]

[Excerpts] Racism...a repugnant sore on the face of the "free world." Racism is the idea that people of different skin colors and different external features have an unequal right to life. Some are predestined to be slaves and others to be masters. And it is the idea that there are "higher" and "lower" races. And it is not just the "idea" but also the cannibalistic practice. Yesterday it was the atrocities of the colonizers in the countries that they enslaved and the gas chambers of a Europe downtrodden by fascism. Today it is the fury of apartheid in South Africa, the bloody orgies of Zionism in Lebanon and Palestine, and the Ku Klux Klan in Reagan's America.

And all of this in the name of the supremacy of one "chosen people," one "race" over others!

But do the color of the skin, the external features or the geographical settlement patterns of people have any significance at all from the point of view of the mind, the talent or the intellectual worth of the human personality? Are there any "racial" barriers at all between people, as maintained by the ideologists of imperialist banditry?

It was up to science to answer this question.

#### The Myth About Polycentrism

For a long time, it was difficult to answer the question because of the lack of complete knowledge about the origin of man and about his biological and biochemical nature.

The family tree of mankind was not cleared up until recent decades. The young science of molecular biology, which definitively destroyed the myth about "races," as we will see further on, has existed for less than 30 years.

#### Blood Relationship

All people, as all leaves on a tree, are somehow different and at the same time similar to one another. And if one asks a biologist what the truly important



biological relationship is between people, he will answer that the main way in which people are similar (biologically) or differ is in their blood type and in the indicator of tissue compatibility. For when it is necessary to save a person's life and give him a transfusion of someone else's blood or transplant a foreign organ (skin, kidney, heart), then no one asks the shape of the donor's nose, what color his skin is, or whether he has curly or straight hair. They ask about his blood type and about the tissue compatibility proteins.

Human organs and tissues contain many thousands of proteins of differing chemical structures. But for the foreign tissue not to be rejected (or at least so that the rejection takes place slowly), it is sufficient that those proteins making up the cell membranes coincide. It is precisely they, protein molecules of the cell membrane, that are an indicator of the "blood" relationship--if one may use this expression--between the donor and the tissue recipient!

In all, more than 100 of these proteins of tissue compatibility are known, and here one must include the so-called blood types. The success or lack of success of a transfusion is determined by the structure of the protein molecules on the surface of the red blood corpuscles (erythrocytes) of the blood donor and recipient....

In dealing with these questions of great importance for medicine, specialists, including hematologists and immunologists\*, draw up charts of the distribution of compatibility indicators over the entire territory of the globe. Blood and other tissue samples are taken and the indicators are compared for the native inhabitants of various countries of various geographic regions. The work is performed on an international scale under the guidance of UNESCO. Included in this system is an association of scientists of socialist countries named "Intertransplant" with headquarters in Prague.

And what was the result?

#### Monsieur Dupon's Nose

It turned out that differences in the indicators within one nationality in one region of the globe differ hardly at all from similar distinctions in any other region and within any other nationality. In other words, in the most important biological characteristic--the structure of the blood and tissue cell membranes, for example--a Frenchman or a Swede can be closer and more "compatible" with a Tanzanian or a Mongolian than with another Frenchman or Swede. And this decisive, truly blood relationship or, on the contrary, dissimilarity of tissue indicators has nothing whatsoever to do with external differences such as skin color, the shape of the nose, etc. By blood types, for example, European "whites" differ hardly at all from "black" Melanesians (from Pacific Ocean islands), and the "blacks" of central Africa are close to the "yellows" of eastern Asia. Prof Albert Jacar, one of the UNESCO experts on questions of molecular biology, wrote in this connection: "Of course, my friend, a native

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\*Hematology is the science of blood, and immunology is the division of life science studying an organism's defense means against foreign bodies invading it.



peasant of Senegal is very black and I am more or less white-skinned, but according to the nature of his blood he may very well be closer to me than my house neighbor Monsieur Dupon, a native Parisian. Biologically, if one takes our organism as a whole, I and Dupon differ from one another by perhaps 5 percent less than I and my Senegalese colleague or I and an aborigine from the deserts of Australia." And this 5 percent, continues Professor Zhakar, involves skin color, the shape of the nose, and the like.

But, the reader asks, how did these external differences come about in the appearance of people coming from different regions? Those same differences upon which past and present fascists, neofascists and their learned lackeys built and build their racist speculations.

### The Sun and Skin

Biologists and evolutionists have seriously involved themselves with this question. Darwin was also interested in it. And we have the answer.

Spreading across the earth's dry land, particular groups (in these cases, evolutionists speak of populations) of primitive peoples settled for a long time in places suitable for living (in suitable ecological niches in the language of evolutionists). The diversity of the natural environment dictated different living conditions. Forest thickets and the northern sky presented different demands than did the warm sea and the desert. And natural selection directed toward adaptation to its natural environment was in operation in each instance. As always, selection sorted out and strengthened those chance changes (mutations) that contributed to propagation and survival. Let us take the dark color of the skin. It is characteristic of populations living for a long time in places generously bathed by the rays of the sun (Africa and the tropics). Evolutionists were at first perplexed by the consideration that black skin, which absorbs a maximum of solar rays, is more of a disadvantage than an advantage in the tropics. For under these conditions, it is more difficult for the organism to endure the heat. This enigma was solved when it became clear that melanin, the black pigmentation of the skin, is not transparent for ultraviolet rays. As is known, excess ultraviolet rays are a factor contributing to skin cancer (a circumstance that physicians always bring to the attention of those who are overzealous about getting a tan!). The abundance of melanin in the skin, which came about as a result of a random mutation and was picked up by selection, is a characteristic that has benefited the inhabitants of the sunny regions of the world.

The Darwinian mechanism of selection is the key to understanding many other features and the external appearance of people in various regions of the globe. But a very long time was required, of course, before these external features could develop and be consolidated. Evolutionists have come to the conclusion that this process was completed only within the last 40,000 to 50,000 years of world history. Up until then, the one family of mankind was uniform in appearance outwardly as well. Graphically speaking, there were no "whites," "blacks" or "yellows." And instructive in this connection is the fact that the common culture of primitive peoples was preserved up until the most recent times (in geological terms). In studying the rock drawings and ritualistic symbols of ancient peoples in such widely separated places as Siberia, Western

Europe and southern Africa (Zimbabwe), we see similar elements of style and meaning, artistic talent and mind of the ancient masters. The age of these monuments is approximately the same--10,000 to 20,000 years. They were created by people who already had different skin colors and other external peculiarities. And all of this illustrates once again the unity of the human race and the absolute worthlessness of the mere idea of racial barriers. Barriers within the human race did indeed arise, but that occurred during the epoch of the class society and involved barriers between slave owners and slaves and between the exploiters and the exploited.

Proceeding from what was noted here, UNESCO solemnly proclaimed in its celebrated "Athens Declaration" in April 1981:

"In relation to mankind, the concept of race has no scientific meaning."

In setting foot on American soil for the first time, the great physicist Einstein seemed to sense what was said by the UNESCO declaration. In filling out a police form in 1921, he responded to the question: "Your race?" by writing: "human."

On the globe, the declaration continues, one can determine communities of people as ethnic groups and nations. Putting them in opposition to one another from "racial" positions is a crime against humanity.

These noble words sounded as a warning for the racists and their protectors who still remain on the planet.

And it is not surprising that the work of UNESCO did not suit a government that tolerates racial discrimination in its own country and that goes hand in hand with the thugs from Pretoria. Was not one of the main reasons for the "dissatisfaction" with this international organization its implacable struggle against racism? As is known, the White House has announced that in the coming year the United States will terminate its membership in this international organization.

By the way, at the head of UNESCO is a person with a dark skin, Dr Amadou M'Bow.

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CSO: 1807/239

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES EUROPEAN UNESCO FORUM

PM261221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Shakhunyan: "For the Sake of Cooperation"]

[Text] Athens--The Ninth Regional Conference of the European region's national UNESCO Committees has opened in the Greek city of Delphi. Representatives of nearly 30 countries, including a USSR delegation headed by V.F. Stukalin, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR UNESCO committee, and Ukrainian and Belorussian delegations are taking part in the conference's work. Representatives of the United States, the PRC, Australia, and other countries have come to the meeting as observers.

The conference's aim is to discuss ways of expanding and strengthening cooperation between the national commissions and seeking new forms of this cooperation.

(G. Kandilis), chairman of the Greek national UNESCO commission, who spoke at the opening of the conference, stressed that the present forum acquires particular importance because it is undertaking its work in a complex period of that world organization's activity. The U.S. administration, which announced its withdrawal from that representative organization last year, is continuing its broad propaganda campaign against UNESCO.

The first plenary session was addressed by V.F. Stukalin, the head of the Soviet delegation, who noted that the present conference is taking place on the eve of the glorious anniversary of events which left an indelible trace in the life of the world's peoples--the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Now, 40 years after the end of World War II, we must admit that the danger of global war has by no means been eliminated.

Recently, the speaker continued, we have witnessed certain forces alien to the spirit of mutually advantageous international cooperation attempting to strike not only at UNESCO's prestige but also at its practical activity.

It is perfectly natural and legitimate to see in these attempts an encroachment not only on UNESCO but also on the entire UN system and on the principles of international cooperation which took shape after World War II.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the work of the conference would take place in a spirit of mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

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INTERNATIONAL

UN REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL 'DISRUPTION' CITED

LD202310 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 20 Mar 85

["Our Beautiful Planet Must be Saved"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS)--TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

Earth day will be observed all over the world on 21 March, for the 15th time since it was proclaimed by the United Nations in 1971. There is a profound meaning in the fact that it is observed on the day of vernal equinox when nature is awakening on vast expanses of the globe.

To save the beautiful planet earth, to preserve the environment, to use rationally natural resources, such are topical tasks meeting vital interests of the present and succeeding generations. Many problems connected with their implementation are of global nature and can be solved only through international efforts, on the basis of close cooperation.

A special document of the United Nations points to a serious disruption of the ecological balance on earth.

It notes, specifically, that the rates at which arable lands are destroyed are higher than those of their natural restoration, the depletion of pastures already turned millions of hectares into wasteland, the areas of tropical forests are dwindling with horrifying speed. The advance of deserts takes place, the level of waters lowers sharply, oceans, seas, lakes and rivers are polluted on a large scale.

The deleterious consequences of this are felt everywhere. But they are felt most acutely in developing countries. Wherever the interests of big corporations are placed ahead of living conditions, the destructive effects on the nature are particularly horrible. A huge chemical time bomb, this is how the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME described environmental pollution by capitalist monopolies. All these "acid rains", harmful discharges of industrial enterprises, radioactive wastes poison not only wild life and vegetation, but also human life.

And what an irreparable damage was caused by the U.S. aggression to the nature of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Chemical warfare that was conducted



there by interventionists alongside barbarous bombings left marks on the land of the countries of Indochina.

By the established tradition the setting in of the Earth Day is signalled by three strikes of "peace bell" in front of the United Nations building. This symbolises a close connection between safeguarding peace on earth and protection of the environment from the devastating effects, from its destruction in the holocaust of nuclear war.

Calculations made separately by American and Soviet scientists showed that even in the conditions of so-called "limited" nuclear war mankind and everything living on earth can hardly survive. Important peace initiatives of the USSR are aimed at averting this horrible threat. It is precisely the Soviet Union that submitted to the United Nations the draft resolution on historic responsibility of states for the preservation of the earth's environment for the present and succeeding generations which was adopted by the world community five years ago.

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INTERNATIONAL

AUSTRIAN-EEC TIES SAID TO ENDANGER SOVEREIGNTY, NEUTRALITY

PM021406 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 p 3

[O. Nikiforov dispatch: "Enticing Into the Web"]

[Text] Vienna--Following Austrian Vice Chancellor N. Steger and Foreign Minister L. Gratz, Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz visited the "common market" capital, Brussels. The Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE noted in this connection: "This activity in the shape of visits corresponds to the growing economic interconnection between the EEC and Austria."

This "interconnection," or rather Austria's gradual entanglement in the EEC orbit, started back in 1972 after the "free trade zone" agreement was signed. Since that time foreign goods and capital have flooded onto the banks of the Danube, sweeping Austria's customs barriers aside. As a result, the Alpine republic's trade deficit with the "common market" exceeded 69 billion schillings in 1984 and, as DIE PRESSE points out, has acquired the nature of a chronic disease. The aggravation of this disease is being furthered by steps being taken unilaterally by the "common market" to erect so-called non-tariff barriers to Austrian exports. The point at issue concerns in particular the definition of a product's "nationality" which, under the conditions of international division of labor, is often a far from simple task. Austria feels the EEC's protectionism particularly acutely in agricultural trade. For many years now Austria and the EEC have been engaged in protracted "wine," "cheese," and "beef" wars. The situation in the agricultural market will deteriorate even further in connection with the forthcoming entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. It is completely obvious that a closed economic grouping like the EEC worsens the possibility of selling third countries' produce on the internal market, which also complicates the position of national exporters. The specialized high quality output typical of the economies of Europe's smaller countries presupposes primarily the acquisition of large selling markets. This is why Austria's interests are also tied up with broad international trade without any regional or group restrictions.

It is no accident that the attempts by certain circles in Brussels to entangle Austria in the process of West European integration are giving rise to concern in the Alpine republic. How should Austria's future relations with the "common market" develop? A stormy discussion on this subject is in progress on the banks of the Danube. There is no shortage of concepts.

Some people--primarily from the opposition Austrian people's party--are not averse to pushing Austria toward a more active participation in the process of integration, and not just economic integration, either. There is talk of so-called "second generation integration." This is used in the sense of Austrian firms participating in EEC scientific and technical projects, primarily in the information technology, biotechnology, and microelectronics spheres. Nevertheless, at time eyes are closed to the so-called "secondary" goals of entangling Austria in the EEC: Along the path of economic integration some people are striving for political and subsequently military integration. Therefore, one cannot but agree with the opinion of K. Waldheim, eminent Austrian statesman and former UN secretary general, who noted in his book "The Austrian Way" that "the basic question for a neutral state is to determine how close it can get to the EEC without infringing its sovereignty more than it may be necessary to observe neutrality."

CSO: 1807/262

INTERNATIONAL

COMMUNIQUE ON SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE-UNION TALKS

PM291155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Communique of the Italian General Confederation of Labor and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] An AUCCTU delegation comprising AUCCTU Secretaries A.M. Subbotin and I.I. Gladkiy and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department, visited Italy 20 through 24 March 1985 at the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor [CGIL].

In Rome the AUCCTU delegation had detailed talks with L. Lama, secretary general of the CGIL; O. Del Turco, deputy secretary general of the CGIL; and M. Magno, chief of the CGIL International Department.

During the meeting, which was held in a frank and sincere atmosphere, the sides exchanged information on the activity of trade unions in the USSR and Italy, as well as exchanging opinions on international questions.

The AUCCTU and CGIL delegations expressed support for the talks which have begun in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

The AUCCTU delegation reported on the participation of trade unions in fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, as well as on the forms of the working people's participation in the management of enterprises in the light of the Law on Labor Collectives. The Soviet Trade Unions' position on questions of the struggle for peace, disarmament, and support for the peoples struggling for their liberation as expounded in detail.

The CGIL delegation dwelt especially on the actions being taken with a view to restoring trade union unity in Italy and repulsing the employers' offensive against wages and working people's collective contracts. The delegation also emphasized the existence in the Italian trade union movement of strong unitarian desires, which are manifested particularly graphically in the struggle against unemployment, for peace, for respect for trade union rights, and for self-determination for all peoples.

Special attention was devoted to problems connected with the introduction of new technology. The delegations agreed to hold a measure of a bilateral

nature on this question for an exchange of opinions and a comparison of mutual assessments.

Both delegations noted the existence of conditions for and the desire to develop bilateral ties. Here it was emphasized that questions of trade union work and of the struggle for detente and the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries will be at the center of such ties.

The AUCCTU delegation visited Turin and Genoa, where it met with the leaders of local trade union organizations of the CGIL.

The AUCCTU delegation conveyed to L. Lama and O. Del Turco an invitation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in 1985, which was accepted.

CSO: 1807/262

## INTERNATIONAL

### NEW CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FRG POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Evgeniy Bovkun, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Bonn: "Tomorrow's Weather"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA's own correspondent Evgeniy Bovkun has begun work in the capital of the FRG. He was born in 1938 and graduated from the Moscow State Pedagogic Institute of Foreign Languages imeni Moris Toretz. He worked in the editorial office of the weekly ZA RUBEZHOM as deputy chief of the office of the press agency NOVOSTI in the FRG. He is the author of several books.

Today we are publishing his first report from Bonn.

The boundaries between the past, present and future are always conditional. And nevertheless, we set up these landmarks in our memories so that we can separate what has occurred from what has not been accomplished so as to compare what we saw yesterday with what surrounds us today.

At the end of the 1970's, I returned from the FRG, having thoroughly covered that country in my travels and having seen with my own eyes the places where Marx and Engels were born, where Kranach and Duerer, Lessing and Kant, Beethoven and Heine created, where Dostoevsky conceived his "Igrok" [The Gambler], and where Chekhov died.

But there was something else. Under my feet crunched the gray gravel of Dachau, creating the horrible impression that I was walking on the bones of the patriots tortured in the concentration camp. In the former Gestapo cellar on Appelhofplatz in Cologne, I, with the help of local antifascists, was able to discover some inscriptions left on the walls by Soviet people, prisoners in this cell. Most of them died at the hands of Hitler's executioners.

During the years of my work in the FRG, I had a number of encounters that helped to reveal new sides to the life of this country. And now the outline of the Siebengebirge mountains is once again before me. The snow cover has remained long this year, transforming the usual look of the valley of the Rhine. Otherwise, everything is as it was: swift barges, ferries loaded with machines, the silhouette of the Drachenfels cliffs--so named in honor of the ancient legend of the dragon--and the Petersberg mountains.



One of the main concerns of Cologne's ecologists continues to be how to preserve the "health" of the famous cathedral that is slowly being destroyed by the poisonous admixtures in the atmosphere that are being wafted over from neighboring Leverkusen, where the smokestacks of the Bayer chemical concern are emitting fumes. In Bonn's municipal building, in the famous Hall of Gobelins, honored guests continue to write their names into the "Golden Book." Not far from the square Muensterplatz, whose look is somewhat disfigured by the architectural innovations of the reconstructed "Kaufhof" department store, a bronze Beethoven stands just as estranged as ever. As a rule, they remember him on the eve of special anniversaries. During other times, he is honored only by tourists. The base of the monument is frequently surrounded by mobile sausage stands, hawker's trays with licorice, and other small commercial "establishments." This time, they put up an entire carnival attraction in front of it--the "dead wheel."

By the way, the entire square had been transformed into an amusement zone. Carnival time was in full swing in Bonn and other cities on the Rhine. This is the time when business comes to a standstill. Lads and lasses dressed in motley and purposefully absurd costumes enjoy themselves on the streets until late at night. Carnivals on the Rhine are a unique phenomenon. They somehow remind one of our "maslenitsa" and of when we say farewell to winter.

More and more often, the democratic public uses the carnival processions to make fun of the defects in its society. This year there were quite a few jokes on the subject of corruption. In Duesseldorf, they rolled through the streets an effigy of the compromised head of the F.K. Flick concern, whom they portrayed as a Roman she-wolf, and in the wolf pups pressing against her teats one could easily recognize well-known politicians.

It has become traditional for the representatives of the ruling team and the opposition to hold meetings with their supporters during carnival days. These measures have become a form of dueling behind the back of one's political rivals. F.J. Strauss, chairman of the CSU, uttered a number of sharp words from his platform in Passau. On this occasion, he murderously criticized not only the actions of the opposition but also the "mistakes of the cabinet partners," representatives of the CDU. His opponents, of course, did not hold back either.

The public polemics between the leading parties on questions of domestic and foreign policy, which has not calmed down even for a moment, has now heated up even more. The fact is that elections for the provincial diet are coming up in Saar and in North Rhine-Westphalia, the largest FRG Land. In the opinion of some observers, they can have some effect on the internal political landscape. It should be remembered that an unfavorable election result for the parties of the ruling coalition will "disturb" the relative strengths in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament.

Its role is not great in determining the practical course of the FRG in the area of domestic policy and this is all the more true for foreign policy. But the parties are striving to increase their presence there not just in pursuit of popularity. The relative strengths in the Bundesrat serve to indicate their ability to compete.



In this connection, the Free Democratic Party [FDP] is having the most difficulty. Indeed, the chances of the liberals are not too great in the upcoming elections in Saar and North Rhine-Westphalia. And if the FDP again stumbles against the 5-percent barrier, then its influence in Bonn will decline even further (by law, a party receiving less than 5 percent of the votes is not represented in the elected bodies). This, in turn, can create tension in the relations between the CDU and the CSU. The leaders of the latter are striving to show that their party has long since grown out of its short Bavarian pants and has a right to expect a greater participation in governing the state.

The elections are also turning out to be a serious test for the Social Democrats, who, in the polemics of the election campaign, are emphasizing questions of social policy, an area where the coalition has so many weaknesses. One of them is the fight against unemployment. For more than 2 years, the current three-party cabinet has been assuring that it is trying to find effective means against it. But the search has not yet been successful.

Convincing in this regard is the experience of Saar, whose steel industry (the core of its economy) is experiencing a profound crisis. At the beginning of his term, Prime Minister Zeyer (CDU) promised to increase employment. At that time, the Land had 23,000 unemployed, mostly foundry workers. There are now 57,000 of them. The picture is analogous in other Lands.

From time to time, to be sure, comforting forecasts appear in the local press. Three weeks ago, the Ministry for Economics published a report according to which unemployment in the country should decline substantially in February. This did not happen. It continued to increase and, according to data of the DPA [German Press Agency], it effected 2.67 million people at the beginning of March. Numerous public opinion polls indicate that the population of the FRG is quite alarmed by the worsening of social conditions and the rising prices.

Nevertheless, however serious the social problems may seem to be, they do not evoke such uncompromising and heated arguments as does the problem of war and peace. The philosophy "my home is my castle" has gradually become outdated. Today even the owner of a luxurious villa in the Black Forest, building a "comfortable" nuclear-defense bunker on his own plot, is beginning to understand the illusoriness of the "theory of survival" in the case of a nuclear conflagration in Europe. More than 5 million inhabitants of the FRG have already signed the "Krefeld Appeal" to the democratic public of the FRG to stop the missile and nuclear race and not to permit another world war to be unleashed from German soil.

Many of those with whom I had the opportunity to talk condemn the attempts of the United States to draw the Federal Republic into the orbit of their own strategy permitting the risk of nuclear war. The American plans to militarize space are being subjected to the firm condemnation of extensive circles of the local public. To be sure, some official persons are inclined to support Washington's space programs. But very much more convincing are the arguments of those who point out the danger of the Reagan initiative "in the area of strategic defense." The organization "Union of Concerned Scientists," which includes eminent West German physicists, has criticized this program. They

consider that by no means does the realization of Reagan's plans mean a lessening of the degree of risk for the security of the FRG. For Washington is not just demanding the simple blessing of its actions but specific participation in them--participation, for example, in the plans for "nuclear counter-armament" leading to the deployment of American "Pershings" in West Germany. The alarm about the fate of the country and its future permeates the declarations of physicians and cultural representatives, priests and former military leaders, workers and students.

The future.... In thinking about it, one must not forget about the present, much less about the past, so as not to repeat fateful mistakes. In the FRG, of course, they remember the past, although publicly they try at times not to name things by their names.

More than 20 years ago, L. Erhard, just elected chancellor and presenting an official government statement to the Bundestag, drew what seemed to him to be the final line under the past. He proclaimed: "We should be interested not in what is past but in what is ahead. The postwar period is over." To draw a line, however, does not mean simply to forget. To draw a line under the past means not to permit the return of those tendencies that once led the German nation to catastrophe. This means the effective hindering of the spread of the ideology of revanche and the strengthening of good neighborly relations with the East.

Now, 40 years after the utter defeat of Hitler's Reich, many influential politicians of the FRG understand that the future of their country is inseparable from the destiny of the entire continent on which they exist and that, as has been shown in practice, two different social systems can live in harmony and peace.

The continual increase in the interest in our country indicates the need of simple people to strengthen peaceful relations with the East. More and more municipalities want to develop partnership ties with the Soviet peoples. Despite the complication of the international situation, the practice of economic and cultural cooperation is continuing. I became convinced of this in my first encounters and conversations in the capital on the Rhine.

I also became convinced that today more than ever West Germans are extremely worried by the question: What will tomorrow bring?

Much has changed in recent years on the banks of the Rhine. The political climate has clearly become harsher. Especially after the proclamation of the "Wendepolitik," the policy of a turn to rigid conservatism in domestic and international affairs.

The only thing that has not changed are those material and spiritual values that are carefully preserved by any nation even in the most difficult periods of its history. There are still sources fostering the peaceful and good neighborly feelings of the people of the FRG toward the peoples of the Soviet Union. The hope remains for a tranquil future not darkened by the shadow of American "Pershings."

What will be the political weather in Bonn tomorrow? Obviously, it will depend upon the status of the conditions on the continent, in our common home. But a great deal can be done here as well to improve the overall climate in Europe. One must merely not delay in taking in hand those who are fomenting enmity and suspicion, who are sowing the seeds of hatred and mistrust as they strive to transform Europe into the arena of a deadly clash. Only then will the political barometer indicate "clear weather."

9746

CSO: 1807/234

INTERNATIONAL

MAIDEN DISPATCH FROM NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT IN PRAGUE

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian publishes on 17 March 1985 on page 5 a 1,000-word maiden dispatch by the new IZVESTIYA own correspondent in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Yegor Yakovlev, datelined Prague and headlined "Seagulls Over the Vltava." Yakovlev is identified as having written for IZVESTIYA for the last 20 years. The article describes the city, discusses Czechoslovakia's sufferings in World War II, recounts a conversation with Prague's chief architect about historical preservation and the city's slow population growth rate, and describes the construction of the Prague metro and emergency measures to increase coal supplies during the extremely cold weather last winter.

CSO: 1807/263

NATIONAL

SOVIET FAR EAST COUNTERPROPAGANDA EFFORTS DETAILED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 3, Feb 85 (signed to press 22 Jan 85)  
pp 57-61

[Article from Vladivostok by V. Safronov, secretary of the CPSU Maritime Kray Committee: "Increasing the Aggressiveness of Counterpropaganda"]

[Text] At the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, "Improving Mature Socialism, and the Party's Ideological Work, in the Light of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum's Decisions," it was noted that ideological activity of the monopolistic bourgeoisie has increased sharply in recent years. Disguising themselves in the toga of defenders of humanism and the rights of man, the ideologists of capitalism are trying to thrust upon the socialist world the norms and standards of a way of life alien to us, and undermine the lofty, humanistic ideals without which man's very life and work lose their meaning. They would like to implant the habits and tastes prevailing in bourgeois society, to "loosen" the people's rationality and make it receptive to petty-bourgeois ideas, consumer temptations, individualism, Philistine acquisitiveness and ideological and cultural omnivorousness.

In such a situation, adherence to party principles and a consequent class approach to appraising the events taking place are essential.

This is especially important in the Maritime Kray's circumstances. After all, many of the kray's residents experience the pressure of class opponents upon them. Every year, thousands of Maritime Kray fishermen, seamen, tourists and scientists visit as many as 400 cities and ports of various countries, capitalist countries also in that number. And what provocations they have occasion to encounter there at times! Of course, the working people, the simple people of a land, are very sympathetic to the country of the Soviets. But the bourgeoisie cannot reconcile themselves to this, and use a powerful propaganda machine against us in an ideological counter-struggle. Suffice it to say that numerous institutes and research centers presently specialize in anticommunism and anti-Sovietism; that 14 large, hostile radio stations broadcast daily to the Far East for up to 50 hours just in the Russian and Ukrainian languages.

There also are 160 religious maritime centers and missions located in countries of the Pacific Ocean area. They, too, are unceasing in various subversive actions and ideological sabotage against Soviet fishermen and seamen.



To all that has been said, it is necessary to add that thousands of foreign tourists pass through Maritime Kray territory, and the seaports receive hundreds of ships from various countries. And the foreign guests are not all alike. The overwhelming majority of them, of course, has sincere good will toward our country, toward Soviet people. But there also are those who try to smuggle in literature hostile to us, arrange a noisy incident, recite anti-Soviet provocational fabrications in conversations.

Therefore, kray party committees always attach paramount significance to counterpropaganda matters. Special attention has been paid to them also in a CPSU Central Committee decree on a report of the party's Maritime Kraykom [kray committee] concerning ideological matters. In accordance with it, the CPSU kraykom has worked out a long-range program to strengthen counterpropaganda effectiveness and increase the political vigilance of the kray's population. This program calls for a number of organizational measures. A council on counterpropaganda, the work of which already has led to appreciable practical results, has been created within the structure of the party kraykom's ideological commission.

First of all, the study of public opinion has been improved for the purpose of determining the degree of influence of various forms and methods of hostile propaganda on discrete population groups. We are conducting the study in certain ways: Thematic sociological research, analysis of statements and letters of workers to party and soviet agencies and to newspaper editorial offices, television and radio. Constantly systematized and summarized also are the questions, opinions and proposals expressed at lectures, on unified political and open letter days, in meetings with party, soviet and business executives, at political information sessions and in talks with agitators. The council on counterpropaganda takes results of the research into account when it provides methods assistance to a group of active ideological workers carrying out counterpropaganda work and when it prepares orientations and operational information for the group.

In its organizing work, the council on counterpropaganda attached to the CPSU kraykom's ideological commission relies upon the corresponding sections attached to party gorkom [city committee] and raykom [rayon committee] ideological commissions. For example, the counterpropaganda section attached to the ideological commission of the Vladivostok CPSU Gorkom has accumulated interesting experience. It has done much for bringing about the specialization of speakers, lecturers and political informants, for educating the group of active ideological workers in the forms and methods of counterpropaganda work based upon supporting party organizations, and for increasing the ideological and educational influence of unified political days, open letter days and speeches in labor collectives and before residents of the city's microrayons.

Today, in Vladivostok and Nakhodka, and in the large populated points of Khasanskiy and Pogranichnyy Rayons, monthly thematic seminars operate regularly. Captains, First Assistants [First Mates] and the active ideological membership of the party organizations of crews of ships in foreign trade, border railway

stations and foreign trade organizations and establishments participate in their work. The academic year, as a rule, is ended with a scientific and practical conference. In 1984 the conference was devoted to the theme, "The Ideological Struggle and Counterpropaganda: Experience and Problems."

For Captains' First Assistants of Dal'ryba [the Far Eastern Administration of the Fishing Industry], we have organized 9-month and 2-month courses, the curricula of which provide for lectures on problems of the ideological struggle. At the CPSU kraykom's University of Marxism and Leninism and its branches, departments of "The Worldwide Revolutionary Process and the Ideological Struggle at the Modern Stage" have been opened. In the lesson plans of other faculties and departments, there is provided a course on "Pressing Problems of the Ideological Struggle."

Two-week kray courses have become the basic form of training for propagandists. They permit giving a definite system of knowledge and thoroughly training propagandists in methods. Besides the reading of lectures, theory debates also are held here on the questions of criticizing anticommunist, revisionist and opportunistic points of view. Such forms of work as logic assignments, defense of papers, meetings with people returning from prolonged assignments abroad, and scientific methods and practical teaching conferences are used. Great attention is devoted also to teaching propagandists the art of polemics and the ability to clarify difficult matters.

An important role in forming a broad political outlook in workers belongs to the systems of party and Komsomol [Communist Youth League] training and economic education. It should be noted that the number of students thoroughly studying problems of the ideological struggle grows each year. The number of scientific communism schools with the course, "Questions of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena," has increased substantially in the kray. There are 30 such schools at the Dal'zavod [Far Eastern Plant--not further identified] alone. Instructors of VUZ's [higher educational institutions] and scientific associates of the Far Eastern Scientific Center have joined actively in counterpropaganda work.

A weighty contribution to raising the work's scientific level is being made, for example, by a collective of the Institute of the History, Archaeology and Ethnology of Peoples of the Far East. Important research has been done by it, exposing the falsifications of reactionary historians and sociologists on questions of the settlement and socio-economic development of the Soviet Far East.

An office of counterpropaganda, attached to the institute, has been created. Here there are set up stands, book displays and posters summarizing the experience of party organizations in ideological struggle matters. The experience with this work suggested to us the advisability of also creating an analogous office attached to the kray Political Education House. The CPSU kraykom assigned a space for these purposes and equipped it with appropriate stands, aids, recommendations and literature. Today the counterpropaganda office attached to the Political Education House is the scientific methods center for all counterpropaganda work in the kray.

As was emphasized in the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the effectiveness of party propaganda and the state of affairs in other sectors of the ideological front are determined, to a significant degree, by press, television and radio activity. The Maritime Kray's mass information media make good use of the various forms of their active propaganda activity. For example, the zonal radio station, "Tikhiy Okean" ["Pacific Ocean"], does important work in propagandizing Soviet reality. Its truthful information about the USSR, the Soviet people and the Soviet way of life for foreign citizens has earned profound gratitude. The editorial office receives over 13,000 letters a year from various countries of the world. Here, for example, is what West German listener, Gerd Wedemeyer, writes: "I listen to you everyday, dear friends! I wholly support the peace-loving policy of your State.... I, a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany without party affiliation, am in favor of peace, friendship and cooperation between the FRG and the USSR."

The facsimile newspapers VESTNIK RYBAKA [Fisherman's Herald] and MAYAK VLADIVOSTOKA [Vladivostok Beacon] are transmitted to ships daily for the crews of Far Eastern ships located in the World Ocean. Excerpts of material from newspapers and magazines, informing their readers of the progress of socialist competition and the news, go out on the air.

In the matter of denouncing bourgeois propaganda and increasing the political vigilance of Maritime Kray residents, a sizable role belongs to the contingent of many thousands of party committee speakers, "Znaniye" ["Knowledge"] Society lecturers, political informants and agitators. For purposes of increasing the effectiveness of lecture propaganda, we have implemented the specialization of lecturers. Over a thousand of them speak on ideological struggle problems. But we persistently try to have lectures bear a counterpropaganda orientation without fail, not only in the social, but also in the technical and natural sciences. Attached to the management board of the kray organization of the Znaniye Society, there also functions a scientific methods council on problems of the ideological struggle. Its worked out methods, such as "Counterpropaganda in Lecture Activity," "Features of Counterpropaganda Methods" and others, provide great assistance not only to lecturers, but also to the entire active ideological membership.

The study and dissemination of favorable experience have important meaning for increasing the effectiveness of counterpropaganda work. We have such experience in the party organizations of Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Ussuriysk, the Khasanskiy and Dal'negorskiy Rayons and the Far Eastern Maritime Steamship Company.

Attached to the Far Eastern Maritime Steamship Company partkom [party committee], for example, a part-time department of counterpropaganda has been created, under the authority of which are groups of the active ideological membership. To the latter, in many cases, is entrusted the practical shipboard ideological education work.

The level of counterpropaganda, as well as that of all educational work in crews which are far from native shores for months, depends primarily upon the political, professional and moral qualities of collective leaders and Captains' First Assistants. Not long ago, the CPSU kraykom buro [office] examined the question of the status of work with this category of personnel on Maritime Kray fishing industry vessels. It was noted that some shipboard political workers do not have enough general-educational and occupational training and do not possess the requisite professional, moral and political qualities to meet contemporary demands. The buro demanded that fishing industry fleet political workers give greater attention to forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in people. It is precisely that, which makes communists and workers rational political fighters, able to evaluate social phenomena independently, to see the relation of current tasks to our final goals and conduct well-reasoned polemics with any ideological opponent.

The party kray committee focuses the efforts of all party organizations upon improving educational work with young people. New generations of Soviet people are entering active life today. The historical conquests of socialism and our system are as natural and unprejudiced to them as the air. They grow up and are educated under constantly improving material conditions, in the circumstances of four decades of peace. Youths and girls have become accustomed to comparing our reality, not with the past, but with the highest criteria of socialism. In this lies one of the most important facets of the contemporary ideological situation. It must not be lost sight of under any circumstances.

In the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Maritime Kray party committee report, the necessity to develop implacability to bourgeois ideology and Philistine morals in youths and girls was especially stressed. Cultivate a feeling of pride in their country, a striving to make a contribution to the construction of a new society by personal labor at their working place and a readiness to defend the homeland. Guided by these instructions, the kray's party committees and ideological establishments devote great attention to the international and militarily patriotic education of young people. Moreover, the creativity and initiative of Komsomol organizations are supported in every possible way. An important part was played, for example, by a VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol (Communist Youth League)] plenum of the kraykom dedicated to the work of kray Komsomol committees on strengthening the class tempering of young people and their vocational education.

Social and political clubs, lecture agencies, film and lecture sessions and debating clubs are gaining more and more popularity. Student youth actively participate in work contests on social science problems, in the activity of young lecturer schools, and in the public political practice being organized in all kray VUZ's. Members of the senior classes are being drawn ever more extensively into the work of scientific and practical conferences on the themes: "The Soviet Way of Life--A Great Conquest of Socialism" and "The Ideological Struggle and Young People."



Close cooperation with army and navy political organs, and with war and labor veterans, has been set up in the kray; meetings of party, soviet and Komsomol organ executives, science and culture figures and production work leaders with the personnel of military elements [podrazdeleniya] and the carrying out of joint mass measures are widely practiced. On the eve of the great holiday--the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory--this work took on an especially broad scope.

Against the background of young people's working and social life, the fascination of a certain part of them with foreign fashion attributes looks quite insignificant, even rather trifling. But foreign "patrons" of youth often seek openings precisely here for dragging in popular bourgeois culture. Therefore, attention is constantly devoted to esthetic education matters in the ideological education work with youth that is done in the kray.

In order, shall we say, to put a barrier in the path of foreign "popular" fashion, arrangements are being made in the Maritime Kray for the output of goods with patriotic symbolism. The CPSU kraykom buro has passed an appropriate resolution on this matter, and a conference of the executives and specialists of light and local industry plants has been held. A council attached to the kray ispolkom [executive committee], created on a public basis, handles coordination of the consumer goods output. The council's task is not just to satisfy the requirements of youths and girls, but also to foster good taste and wholesome interests in them.

Experience in the international education of Maritime Kray inhabitants has been accumulated in the kray, and first of all, experience in the brotherly friendship of the peoples of countries for which the Far East has been, and is, the land of manifestation of lofty patriotic feelings and deeds. For us in the Maritime Kray, Vostochnyy Port [Eastern Port] and the Novo-Spasskiy Cement Plant symbolize this friendship. In the international solidarity experience there also are such examples as the uninterrupted operation of the friendship bridge between the ports of Vladivostok and Haiphong during the years of American aggression in Vietnam. More than 120,000 Maritime Kray inhabitants are members of friendship societies with 18 foreign countries. From year to year, the kray's friendly relations with Northern Hailgyong Province of the KNDR [Korean Peoples Democratic Republic] and Vladivostok's with the Vietnamese city of Haiphong strengthen and develop. Exchange of delegations, athletic teams and amateur performer collectives is widely made.

The staging of months of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for reunification of their homeland, 10-day observances of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, struggle for disarmament weeks and peace shifts at work has become traditional in the Maritime Kray.

Contacts of Maritime Kray young people with Japan have been set up, and are maintained. During the last 6 years, 38 friendship vessels from Japan have called at Port Nakhodka. Over 17,000 Japanese citizens have had a chance to visit the Maritime Kray and become acquainted with its reality. More than 900



Japanese Socialist Party members took part in theory seminars and other international meetings. Nakhodka maintains friendly relations with mutual exchange agreement cities of Japan--Maizuru, Otaru, Tsuruga--and with the American city of Oakland. In line with these relations, exhibits of the work of Soviet, Japanese and American artists are organized, athletic competitions are held and friendship parks are laid out.

Far Eastern Maritime Steamship Company seamen have become the initiators of international socialist competition. Thanks to coordinated actions of Soviet and Vietnamese dockers, a reliable, refrigerated, maritime "banana bridge" has been created between Vladivostok and ports of Vietnam. Here, the efficient work of all elements of transport resources is ensured: SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] ports and the port of Vladivostok--the railroad.

However, it must be frankly said that, in setting up counterpropaganda work and increasing its aggressiveness, we still have quite a few problems and shortcomings, of which it is necessary to rid ourselves decisively. Not all party committees are creatively implementing the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's instructions on these matters with the proper persistence. Some of the committees, having drawn up plans and made good decisions on the whole, poorly implement them.

In the work of certain party committees, ideological establishments and public organizations, manifestations of form without substance, disorganized haste and an unskilled approach to the matter still make themselves known. Our counterpropaganda materials are not always effective and convincing. Shallowness, slight knowledge of the basic channels and methods of bourgeois propaganda and its degree of influence on our population, is exhibited in criticism of ideological adversaries. At times, changes in the content and practice of hostile propaganda are not taken into account.

Working on increasing the aggressiveness of counterpropaganda, the party kraykom is directing all party committees, primary party organizations and their active ideological membership to propagandize better, more impressively and convincingly, the Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism.

The Maritime Kray has at its disposal an economy rapidly developing and strengthening from year to year. Academic and branch scientific research institutions and 12 VUZ's operate here. Relying on this material and technical and scientific base, residents of the Maritime Kray will strive, by shock work, to make a worthy contribution to the country's economic and defense power.

For high scores in All-Union socialist competition, the Maritime Kray has been honored for five successive years with the rotating Red Banner awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and the VLKSM Central Committee. These awards are not just a symbol of honor, but also a powerful stimulus of labor enthusiasm. They make it necessary to work even harder and more productively.

Having joined in the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism, the kray's workers are full of determination to mobilize labor, material and spiritual resources for successful solution of the problems of the 11th five-year plan.

Maritime Kray party organizations, taking the characteristics of our border kray into consideration, are intensifying attention to the fostering of implacability to bourgeois ideology, great political vigilance and dedication to the socialist homeland in every communist, Komsomol member and worker.

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NATIONAL

CPSU AUDIT COMMISSION CHIEF VIEWS WORK OF COMMISSION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 3, Feb 85 (signed to press 22 Jan 85)  
pp 77-80

[Review by G. Krivoshein, in section "Books, Newspapers, Magazines", of book "Nekotoryye Voprosy Revizionnoy Raboty v Partiynykh Organizatsiyakh" ["Certain Problems of Auditing Work in Party Organizations"] by Chairman of the CPSU Central Audit Commission G. F. Sizov, Moscow Politizdat 1984]

[Text] Audit commissions have their definite place in the system of party agencies. They carry out vitally important work for the party. Being control agencies of the party, audit commissions provide practical assistance to party committees and primary party organizations in fostering rational discipline in communists and thorough understanding of party duty by them. Their work, to a considerable extent, helps stimulate all intraparty life.

A book that has come out by Chairman of the CPSU Central Audit Commission G. F. Sizov, "Nekotoryye Voprosy Revizionnoy Raboty v Partiynykh Organizatsiyakh" ["Certain Problems of Auditing Work in Party Organizations"], Moscow, Politizdat [Political Publishing House] 1984, is devoted to disclosing the working methods and procedures of audit commissions and summarizing the experience accumulated by them.

The work of the CPSU Central Audit Commission is discussed in the first sections of the book. In accordance with its charter, it audits the promptness and correctness of business transactions in the party's central agencies and audits the CPSU Central Committee's finance office and enterprises.

Our party, currently numbering more than 18 million communists, has great material and financial resources at its disposal. These are formed from receipts of membership dues, deductions from the profits of party publishing houses and other receipts. Thanks to these resources, the party maintains its apparatus, conducts comprehensive propaganda work, organizes training and advanced training of personnel and carries out capital construction to create the necessary working conditions for central and outlying party agencies without receiving any kind of subsidy from the State budget. One of the basic tasks of the CPSU Central Audit Commission is to verify the correctness and advisability of expenditures of the monetary and all material resources of the party.

Information cited in the book from the formation history of the auditing apparatus in our party attracts attention. At all stages of its development, the party has been concerned that the material resources at its disposal be economically and judiciously expended. V. I. Lenin, setting an example of exceptional thrift in party financial affairs, demanded the very same of all party workers. The Lenin letters and other party documents cited in the book speak of this. Of great interest, for example, is V. I. Lenin's letter to the "Bolshevik Center Economic Commission" (1909), in which he gives a detailed breakdown of party expenses, item by item, and indicates specifically how their economizing should be achieved. In another of his letters, addressed to a group of workers, there are the following lines: "You write that a question about money is 'an unpleasant one'. Not always. When money is regarded as a party matter, it is pleasant to the party."

During the party's period of underground activity, central committee members verified its financial condition directly; then a practice was introduced, in which audit commissions were elected at each party congress and carried out their work during the working period of the given congress. Such a system was retained for some time, even after the great October Victory. As the number of party members grew, the amounts of money in the party finance office due to membership dues and other receipts also increased. Hence the need arose to create a permanent control agency. At first, a permanently functioning audit commission was elected at the 8th Congress of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party of the Bolsheviks] as one of the party's central agencies. D. I. Kurskiy, A. V. Lunacharskiy and I. V. Tsvitsivadze were its members. The audit commission's scope of activity was defined in its charter, adopted at the 8th All-Russian Conference of the RKP(b) in December 1919, wherein it was said: "The audit commission consists of three officials, periodically audits the finance office and all central committee enterprises, and presents a report to the next party congress." In the charter there also were provisions about the election, and about the hearing and ratifying of audit commission reports in oblast, guberniya [province], uyezd [district] and volost [small rural district] party organizations.

At present the party budget provides for all the vast party organizational, propaganda and mass political work done by the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs. In result of an economizing approach to managing the party economy, the party budget, for many years now, has been cut down throughout the party as a whole to an excess of income over expenditures.

Audits being conducted by the CPSU Central Audit Commission show that the resources being allocated in the party's central committee for the party budget are expended in party establishments in accordance with the approved allocations.

Besides throwing light on CPSU Central Audit Commission activity, the author devotes much attention to audit commissions of Union Republic communist parties and kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon party organizations. These do the most work along the following lines: They keep adherence to the party budget under



control; they systematically check the correctness and timeliness of party membership dues payment by communists; they help the collectives of enterprises and establishments under party committee management to expend raw materials, fuel and other material resources more economically, and they ensure correct business transactions in party agencies and observance of proper procedures in considering letters and complaints reaching party committees and party newspaper and magazine editorial offices from workers.

The work of local party organizations' audit commissions along the indicated lines is examined in the book against the background of those matters and concerns by which party organizations and the majority of communists live. At present, preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress has spread to every party collective. Communists are filled with an ardent yearning to celebrate the forthcoming event by new achievements in work and the development of various forms of socialist competition. At the same time, they are speaking out decisively for bringing about firm order and discipline in all sectors, in every collective. Audit commissions, which subordinate all their work to the further organizational strengthening and unity of party ranks and increasing the leading role of communists, are giving them substantial help in this.

The author analyzes in detail the entire practice of audit commissions, and speaks of how they must build their relations with the appropriate party committees and how management of their activities by higher party organs is effected. The reasoning of the book is aimed at helping active party members more deeply understand the essence and significance for the party of auditing work, and see ways for its further improvement.

One of the important problems which occupy audit commissions is checking the status of work with the letters and complaints of workers in party committees and editorial offices of party newspapers and magazines, a check on how the treatment of citizens is organized. In the book, the procedure for conducting audits concerning these problems is set forth, and it is said specifically that audit commissions must first give their attention to conformity of existing procedures for the registration, investigation and consideration periods of letters and statements with those requirements which are contained in CPSU Central Committee decisions in the instructions on clerical work. At the same time, audit commissions explain whether party committees are making an analysis of causes contributing to appearance of the letters and complaints, especially the repeated ones, and also of the reasons for which statements addressed to higher party, soviet and labor union organs do not find timely resolution on the spot.

The attitude toward letters and complaints of workers--this, to a certain extent, is an indicator of the working style of a party committee or publishing agency. And audits being conducted must further the improvement of their work. It is noted in the book that, in audit indictments, it is necessary to cite specific facts and examples of unjustified delays in handling the received complaints and statements, to show whether or not letters are forwarded to those officials about whose actions complaint was received, what number of statements is sent to other organizations and how many of them are accepted for investigation.



The party's central committee sets an example for local party organizations in handling work with workers' letters. Deep penetration into the content of the entire mass of letters and analysis of problems raised in them are the important assignment, the working standard, of party central committee departments. This received comprehensive treatment in the book. The best methods of local party committees were also shown. It is stressed in the book that, in the rich arsenal of forms and methods being used by party committees, question and answer evenings, meetings of management workers with the masses of workers, unified private reception days and open letter days, which are held by many editorial offices of central and local newspapers jointly with party, soviet and economic agencies in labor collectives and by citizens' place of residence, play the greater part.

Active party members, and members of audit commissions above all, can extract much other necessary information from the book. There is cited, for example, the necessary reference material on procedures for collecting dues from various kinds of earnings and the drawing up of documents relative to this problem. In one of the book's sections, the methods for conducting audits of receipts and expenditures parts of the party budget are set forth in detail.

The advisory material included in the book increases its value and practical usefulness. As is well known, there are no full-time workers in the audit commissions of local party organizations, and the workers conduct all of their business on a voluntary basis, as a matter of carrying out party assignments. The lack of proper experience on the part of many of the commissions' members at times adversely affects the quality of audits they conduct and their work in general. Experience bears witness that there still are quite a few weaknesses in the work of audit commissions of local party organizations. Clear-cut working plans are not drawn up everywhere, and some audit commissions do not ensure the meeting of CPSU Central Committee requirements in part of the full range of matters subject to verification and do not give the buro [office] of party committees objective information on the outcomes of audits conducted. Noting these and other shortcomings in the work of audit commissions, the book pursues, throughout its content, the goal of teaching commission members--and they number over 50,000 in the party--to conduct the business assigned to them correctly.

The work of audit commissions has enormous significance for our party in contemporary circumstances. A year ago, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the CPSU Central Audit Commission's proposals relative to further stimulating, in accordance with 26th Party Congress decisions, the work of party organizations' audit commissions in performing the functions entrusted to them, in verifying compliance with the requirements of CPSU regulations and in increasing the accountability of personnel for implementing party decisions. In stimulating the activity of audit commissions, the party perceives a reliable means for increasing the decisive action of party organizations and strengthening their mobilizing and organizing roles in the masses of workers.

G. F. Sizov's book will provide practical assistance to party organizations in improving auditing work and increasing its effectiveness.

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REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV ADDRESSES KARSHI ELECTORAL OKRUG

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 85 pp 2

[Speech by Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Inamdzhani Buzrukovich Usmankhodzhaev made before a meeting of electors of the Karshi Electoral Okrug on 28 January 1985]

[Excerpts] Every Soviet individual and every family has sensed for itself the results of the enormous work which the party and government is performing to raise the national prosperity further. The wages of workers, employees and kolkhoz members and the payment of pensions and allowances have increased; and public consumption funds have grown. Millions of people have given housewarmings. The area of trade and consumer services has been expanded. The health care system is being perfected, and medical services are being improved.

Special concern is being demonstrated for the rising generation -- the future of our beautiful motherland. The reforms in general education and professional schools, which are now being conducted by us, are aimed at improving the education and training of the youth.

The party is unfailingly following a policy aimed at consistently improving the Soviet social system, strengthening the unity of its social and class structure and developing socialist democracy in detail. Special attention is being paid to involving the broad working masses in managing the affairs of society and the state, developing solutions for the most important economic and social policy questions, strengthening the people's control, and increasing the activity of the trade unions, the Komsomol and the other mass organizations. The Law on Labor Collectives is opening up new elbow-room for the Soviet people's display of initiative in all production and public affairs.

In this regard, a special role belongs to the councils of people's deputies -- the bodies of genuine people's sovereignty. They embrace with their activity various aspects of political, economic and cultural life; they combine state and public principles; and they are enlivening their work in managing all of the social and economic processes.

All of the country's vast successes in economic, social and cultural development, in which the Soviet people take pride, are inseparably linked with the activity of the communist party of the Soviet Union. Its policy is based on a deep knowledge of the objective laws for society's development and on a complete consideration of the dynamism involved in all the processes that are taking place. Deep devotion to Marxism-Leninism and an inseparable bond with the people -- these are the sources of our party's victories.

The CPSU has no other interests except the interests of the people and their prosperity and happiness. Speaking in the words of great V. I. Lenin, the Soviet people see in their native party the mind, honor and conscience of our age.

The peaceloving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state evoke hearty approval from all Soviet people. In the present complicated and strained international situation, our party and government are consistently and firmly defending the cause of peace, counterposing self-control and vigilance to imperialism's aggressive plans, and are strengthening the motherland's might. This policy is receiving widespread support from all progressive forces on the planet.

Our country has progressed far within the framework of the first phase of communism. The main task of the party and the people under present conditions is to perfect developed socialism.

The workers of the Uzbek SSR, whose 60th anniversary we recently celebrated, are making a considerable contribution to the construction of communism. In the CPSU Central Committee greetings in connection with this outstanding event and in the warm words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, we have again graphically seen the party's tireless concern for the flowering of our country and for the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the country of the soviets.

The Uzbek SSR has travelled a long path of struggle and creation within the friendly family of Soviet peoples. The republic's achievements are a convincing witness to the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy and to the great creative force of socialism.

Soviet Uzbekistan is now a republic with a powerful industry, a mechanized agriculture and an advanced culture.

The Communist Party of Uzbekistan is one of the militant detachments of the CPSU. It is steadfastly following the general policy of the party and directing the efforts of all communists and all workers in the republic to the perfecting of developed socialism.

The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was an important landmark in the activity of the republic's party organization. As you well know, the plenum analyzed objectively and critically the state of affairs in economics and the social sphere and revealed serious shortcomings and negative phenomena alien to the nature of a socialist society.

In accordance with the decisions that were adopted, party, soviet and economic bodies and public organizations have unleashed a decisive struggle to normalize the situation in the republic.

At the same time, comrades, we must clearly recognize that only the first steps have been taken in the struggle against negative phenomena. We still have quite a few difficulties and shortcomings. The republic's communists and workers are laboring to overcome them finally. It is also comforting that certain positive improvements have been noted, which we must strengthen and develop.

In industry, the plan for the sale of products last year was fulfilled by 100.6 percent. Products worth 916 million rubles above the plan have been sold since the beginning of the five-year plan. This creates confidence that the branch workers will honorably manage their obligations -- to sell an additional one billion rubles of products during the five-year period. The output of consumer goods is growing at outstripping rates.

Transportation enterprises have improved their work somewhat and are overfulfilling the quotas for transporting passengers and freight.

Builders have commissioned a number of industrial, housing, cultural, and consumer services projects.

The volume of retail trade and of the sale of consumer services has been increased.

Last year did not take shape simply in agriculture. The republic prepared 5.292 million tons of raw products. The new system for procuring cotton and paying for it depending on the quality and quantity of its fiber content increased the responsibility of the directors, specialists and all farm workers for the obtaining of high final results. The percent of fiber yield increased significantly and losses from waste decreased. All of this permits one to say with confidence that not less, but many more, cotton products will be produced than during past years.

A similar situation exists in silkworm breeding. Although 1,000 tons of cocoons less were prepared, more and better quality silk thread will be obtained.

The plans for the purchase of potatoes, vegetables, melons, wool, and Karakul astrakhan are being fulfilled. Strenuous work is being done to increase the production and procurement of meat, milk and eggs.

The Kashka-Darya Oblast workers are making a more and more important contribution to the successes that have been achieved by the republic. Now, it is as if the steppe kray was going through a second birth. Its economic potential is growing and becoming stronger. The Shurtanskoye gas condensate deposit has rightfully become the pearl of Uzbekistan. The construction of one of the most important installations in the Power Program -- the Talimardzhan GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] -- is unfolding on its base. The rayons of the oblast's northwestern zone are being transformed



before one's eyes. Here, dozens of new sovkhoses are being created and the city of Mubarek is growing.

During last year alone, the oblast industrial enterprises produced products worth almost a billion rubles. Many industrial enterprise collectives have completed the year with good results. These consisted of the enterprises of the Karshistroyindustriya of the Karshikhleb production associations, the Karshineft' Oil and Gas Production Administration, the Shurtangaz Gas Industry Administration, the Khudzhum Decorative Items Factory, and others.

Construction quality has been improved; an end has been put to unplanned construction; and monitoring of the commissioning of housing and social, cultural and services projects has been strengthened. During 1984, throughout the oblast fixed capital worth 418 million rubles was commissioned; 529 million rubles of capital investments were assimilated; and 261,000 square meters of housing, schools with places for 10,240 students, kindergartens with 2,915 places, and hospitals with 205 beds were commissioned.

The Kashka-Darya Oblast agricultural workers are making a notable contribution to the realization of the Food Program. Quite a few collectives have successfully coped with the plans for preparing and selling agricultural products-- cotton, grain, vegetables, fruits, melons, meat, and milk -- to the state.

The city of Karshi-- the capital of the virgin kray -- grows and becomes prettier with each year.

Here, new squares and streets and the splendid Boulevard imeni K. Marx with its large cultural complexes have grown up since the last elections. The standards of urban life have been raised and the supply of the population with industrial and food goods has been improved.

Industry has been further expanded. The plan for the fourth year of the five-year plan for the sale of products has been fulfilled by 100.8 percent, and for 1984-- by 101.9 percent. Products worth almost one billion rubles, or 1.5-fold more than during the corresponding period of the 10th Five-Year Plan, were produced during the four years.

The city's industry got off to a good start in 1985. Many enterprises have decided to fulfill the two-month production program ahead of time--by 24 February -- in honor of the elections. Among them are the collectives of the Kashka-Darya Mobile Mechanized Column of the Eskiagarkanalstroy Trust, the oil extraction plant, the Shurtangaz Gas Industry Administration, the Karshineft' Administration, Construction Work Train No 305, the clay drain-pipe plant, and others.

The positive changes in the city's economy and social life are inseparably linked with the practical realization of the party's political policy that is aimed at improving the people's prosperity in every way possible.



All of us are seeing that outstanding personnel, who work honestly and conscientiously and who implement the planned measures persistently and consistently, have recently come to manage the different sectors of party, soviet and economic work.

Nasiba Ruziyevna Kuchkarova was nominated to be director of the oil extraction plant about a year ago. Prior to that, the enterprise did not fulfill either the sales plan or the delivery plan from year to year, and it paid large fines. The plant is now one of the advanced enterprises in the city. The growth in the output of products was 117.4 percent here in comparison with 1983. The quality of the produced goods has been significantly improved. There are quite a few of this new type of outstanding directors. They are performing their labor watch in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement in a fitting manner. In general, more than 500 front-line workers and innovators have fulfilled their five-year quotas during the four years throughout the city.

It is comforting that labor discipline has been noticeably strengthened recently. During the second half of 1984 alone, work-time losses because of absenteeism decreased by six percent in comparison with the first six months. Products worth an additional 300,000 rubles were produced due to this.

When speaking with justified pride about what has been done, we are at the same time aware that a great deal of work still remains ahead of us, that we are still not finished, and that difficulties remain to be overcome.

You know, comrades, that important deficiencies in social and economic development have been recently discovered in the oblast and that serious violations in the selection, assignment and training of personnel have been allowed. People who do not have the necessary political, business and moral qualities, have often been promoted to leading positions on the basis of personal devotion and servility. Workers who have compromised themselves, have guarded themselves against criticism, have walked away from punishments and have found other leading positions. The principles of collectivism were not being observed, the instructions of higher bodies were being ignored and voluntarism and a local approach were being displayed in the practices of some party, soviet and economic bodies.

All of this led to the fact that the enormous production, technical and spiritual potential, which had been created in the oblast, was not providing the necessary return.

During the years of the 10th and 11th five-year plans, the value of production fixed assets increased 2.8 fold, or by 800 million rubles, but the output of industrial products -- by only 2.2-fold. The return on investments decreased by 43 percent during this period. Important deficiencies existed in capital construction, transport, communications, the service area, trade, and other branches.

A definite strain was also created in agriculture. More and more, undesirable trends in the use of our main wealth -- irrigated land -- made themselves known. The productivity of an irrigated hectare has not grown for a long time.

Numerous additions in the bookkeeping for the procurement of raw cotton and other agricultural products have been determined by inspections. Large losses have been inflicted on the economy in the purchasing of cattle for the population. The plans for the procurement of milk were fulfilled to a great extent at the expense of turning in butter that had been purchased for trade.

As is known, the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee subjected the faulty style and methods of the former leaders of Kashka-Darya Oblast to sharp criticism.

The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the subsequent fifth party obkom plenum were turning points in the activity of the oblast party organization. They marked the beginning of the great work to normalize the entire management, economic, ideological, political, and moral situation in the oblast. The sharp and realistic evaluation of the state of affairs in the economy and social life, the impartial criticism, and the revealing of the reasons and sources for the many negative phenomena have been accepted as generally correct and have been supported energetically by the communists and all workers in the oblast.

Today, steps are being taken everywhere to strengthen discipline and order in every way possible, to increase the responsibility of personnel, and to strengthen exactingness on them for the job entrusted to them, for the unwavering observance of the Rules of the CPSU and for personal moral purity. The struggle against bribery, profiteering, the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, and the abuse of one's position is becoming fiercer.

In carrying out the directions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the oblast party committee is performing a great deal of work to eliminate negative phenomena and trends and is giving a highly principled evaluation to cases where the entrusted work has not been provided for and where there are abuses and violations of party and state discipline. You know that many directors have already been dismissed from the positions that they held and have been subjected to deserved punishments. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against some of them.

The work, which is being done, is having a positive effect on the ideological, political, work, and moral situation in the oblast. Definite positive changes are occurring in the work style and methods of party committees and soviet and economic bodies. They have begun to react more operationally to the workers' messages and proposals and to take more effective measures regarding them.

At the same time, it is necessary to say frankly that the policy of the 16th Central Committee Plenum about strengthening discipline, organization and order and about raising the responsibility of personnel is being implemented here and there inconsistently and without the required persistency and purposefulness. The negative trends, which have accumulated over the years, and the inertia in thinking and working as before are still having a strong effect on the work of certain organizations and officials. Another peculiarity has been noticed: the desire of some comrades to wait until the so-called "difficult times" are over and to sit in the shadows until there is an opportunity again to return to the old ways.

Here, it is necessary to say definitely and unequivocally that there will be no return to the former methods. The party's policy of strengthening order in every way possible in all areas of production, social relationships and indoctrination is irreversible. It is heartily and actively supported by the people, and the Central Committee -- relying on the party committees, primary party organizations and all republic workers -- will implement it further.

Today, there is the task of achieving a significant improvement in the qualitative indicators for industry. At the same time, capacities are still being used poorly in the oblast, labor productivity is growing poorly, and the necessary struggle to increase savings is not being waged. On the whole, the industry of Kashka Darya has not coped with its 1984 quotas and has not fulfilled the plan for the sale of products.

According to last year's results, 23 enterprises did not manage their sales quotas and 27 -- their plans for the production of marketable products. Such an important task as increasing the output of consumer goods is being solved extremely slowly. A total of 35 enterprises in the oblast are not engaged in the production of goods for the people. The output of consumer goods is also building up slowly in the city's enterprises. Only 21 out of 30 enterprises produce them. Many products of low quality are coming from clothing, textile and haberdashery factories; the wall material combine; and the combine of industrial enterprises.

But how are things in construction? The projected plans for the commissioning of fixed capital have been realized by only three-quarters. The situation in the construction of housing is evoking a great deal of concern. The population has been given approximately 60,000 square meters less. Although the housing plan was fulfilled in the city for the first time last year, this problem remains a very sensitive one. The amount of uncompleted construction is being decreased slowly. Despite a great demand, children's pre-school establishments are being constructed extremely slowly. The construction of hospitals and polyclinics is taking place at very low tempos. The quality of construction, especially that of cultural and personal services projects, remains a serious problem.

At the present time, there are 24 schools in Karshi and 23 of them are operating on two shifts. Moreover, it is necessary to build another 10 schools in

compliance with the requirements of the school reforms. There are insufficient medical establishments in the city.

The quality of the consumer services, which are being provided to the population, remains low. The trade turnover plan has not been fulfilled during the four years of the five-year plan. Disgraceful cases of cheating and wrong weights against the buyers and the hiding of scarce goods continue to exist.

Many worker complaints arrive in the public utilities, and long interruptions in the supply of electricity, water and heat are being permitted. New homes and housing blocs are being erected incompletely.

There exists interruptions in the operation of passenger transport because of the considerable growth in the population and the small motor vehicle fleet. It does not satisfy the growing need to transport workers to the city's industrial zones, especially to the Karshistroy projects.

The situation in agriculture also does not make us happy. Last year, all of the oblast's rayons did not fill the procurement plan for raw cotton. The cotton yield remained low. You see, however, increasing the return from each hectare remains the main factor in intensifying agricultural production and in realizing the Food Program. Serious shortcomings also exist in other branches of agriculture. In 1984, not a single rayon insured the fulfillment of the grain plans and the oblast did not cope with the plans for procuring fresh fruits and grapes.

Individual directors are trying to justify their failures in work by the fact that they have refused to fulfill a plan at any cost and have not engaged in additions and eye-wash. This is nothing more than an attempt to distort the policy of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. It is necessary to fulfill plans conscientiously and honestly. There is and can be no other approach by party committees and primary party organizations.

A difficult situation has taken shape in animal husbandry. The plans for the turning over of meat, milk and eggs to the state have not been fulfilled. The cattle, pig, sheep and goat population has decreased.

Animal husbandry reserves and capabilities are not being used sufficiently, especially on cotton-growing sovkhozes. There are few cattle on virgin land sovkhozes. The milk yield per cow on the oblast's farms was one of the lowest in the republic. Last year, 1,600 kilograms of milk less was provided per cow.

As you see, comrades, there are many problems, unresolved questions and shortcomings; and large-scale difficult and very important work faces us. It is still impossible, however to say that we have mobilized all reserves and used all capabilities. The main thing is to improve production and work



discipline and order further. It is very important to strengthen the existing positive improvements, expand them and attach the necessary acceleration to them. It is also necessary to resolutely strengthen organization further and to put out a solid covering detachment against all who would prevent our progressive movement forward.

You see, it is no secret that our models of a conscientious attitude toward work and socialist property are still neighbors to laxity, bad management and the desire of part of the people to arrange for their own prosperity at the expense of society. They are trying to use for their own benefit the shortage of certain consumer goods and the deficiencies in the monitoring of the work measure and the requirement measure. All of this requires a serious improvement in the economic mechanism, the perfecting of distribution relationships, the further strengthening of order and discipline, and an improvement in the effectiveness of ideological and indoctrinational work.

During the meetings with their candidates for deputy, workers are today making proposals to further improve the operation of the republic's national economy, expressing critical comments about different aspects of the activity of state bodies and public organizations, and are proposing measures to improve the construction and organization of public services and amenities and the operation of passenger transport and health care, trade, consumer services, and public utilities establishments.

In other words, the subject concerns the most important areas of our life on which the mood, feelings and vitality of the people depend. Fulfilling the instructions of the electors is an important part of the work of the soviets and their deputies and one of the real manifestations of our system's genuine democracy.

I would especially like to point out from this platform that the republic's party and soviet bodies are today displaying a very attentive attitude toward the needs of the population and are strengthening their control over the work of all organizations that service the workers. All of the suggestions and instructions of the electors will be considered, and steps will be taken to implement them.

Dear Comrades!

In preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's workers are giving meaning to the experience of economic and cultural construction, taking pride in their successes, and analyzing blunders sensibly. Today, thousands of collectives are working in the new manner. Their experience and the results, which have been achieved in the struggle for an increase in labor productivity and an improvement in product quality, testify to our enormous capabilities. It is important to use them skilfully and to discover and put into operation all reserves. The requirement of the times lies in this -- steadfastly raise economic production efficiency.

In trying to reply with deeds to the decisions of the party's Central Committee and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instructions, Uzbekistan's



workers have adopted an obligation to move to new frontiers this year and to improve organization, discipline and order. It is necessary to achieve an above-the-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent and a decrease in costs of one-half percent by this. It is necessary to save 118 million rubles of material resources above the established quota and to work for no less than two days using this saved raw material, materials and fuel.

The task of fulfilling the total volume of output plan and of selling additional products worth 150 million rubles faces the industrial workers.

In capital construction, it is necessary to concentrate labor and material resources on underway projects, to accelerate the incorporation of modern materials and designs, and to see to the observance of norm construction periods, smoothness in the turning over of projects and the improvement of their quality.

Our international duty is to increase the republic's contribution to the solution of the Food Program and to increase the return from each irrigated hectare. It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on improving the quality of the cotton, to provide the state with 11,000 tons of fiber above the plan, and to produce more fruits, vegetables and animal husbandry products.

All of our plans have the goal of improving the life of the people significantly. Workers in the health care, trade and services fields must display more attention and concern for the individual.

The task of making up for what has been missed and of overfulfilling the quotas for this year and for the five-year plan as a whole faces the workers of Kashka-Darya Oblast. To work better today than yesterday, and tomorrow better than today-- this is the principle which must be consistently adhered to in each work collective and at each work position.

In expanding the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to raise work quality and labor productivity consistently. This is the task of everyone and of each one, especially of all communists.

In conclusion, dear comrades, I would like to express the firm conviction that the workers of the city of Karshi and the Karshi Electoral Okrug will make a fitting contribution to the common task of strengthening our motherland's might through their persistent and energetic work and that they will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new outstanding deeds.

On my part, permit me to assure the electors of the okrug that I will spare no effort to justify your high trust and that I will faithfully serve the cause of the party.

I thank you once again for the honor that has been given to me. I wish you good health, happiness and further successes in your work to fulfill the designs of our glorious Leninist party.

(Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev's speech was listened to with great attention and was interrupted by applause.)

REGIONAL

BOOK TRACES ANTI-RELIGIOUS THEMES IN LITHUANIAN LITERATURE

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Review Article by Stasys Lipskis: "On the Book Shelf: Atheistic Thought in Lithuanian Literature"]

[Text] The drama of a priest in the shadow of the altars. Zemaite as an anticlericalist. The materialist views of J. Biliunas. The struggle for the consciousness of man. The atheist's struggle for man. Heaven also grows out of the earth...These are some of the titles of the articles. They indicate that here we are speaking of anticlerical themes in the works of Lithuanian writers and of the formation of the materialist views of progressive artists. Such articles, published in the pages of the periodical press or published in individual books, do achieve their primary function. However, as the years pass, they become ever less accessible to the ordinary reader and it is as if they disappear from our view. For this reason, the Vaga Publishing House has shown praiseworthy and commendable initiative: to collect the best atheistic published works and publish them in a single publication. Thus appeared the book "Issklaidutos iliuzijos" [Scattered Illusions], a collection of articles analyzing the anti-religious and anticlerical motifs in Lithuanian literature.

We are reminded in the book's preface that the Fifth Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party did stress the great importance of a persistent, convincing and consistent struggle against religious vestiges so that all strata of the people, especially the youth, can cultivate a scientifically materialistic understanding of the world.

An interesting detail: the oldest article published in the book is dated 1892, while the newest dates from 1984. A period of 92 years elapses between these two dates. During this period of nearly a century, many articles and studies analyzing atheistic thought in folklore and literature have been published. The book's compiler Ema Vanagiene and the editorial commission, Antanas Gaidzius, Jonas Lankutis, Vytautas Rudaitis, were faced with a difficult task: to select that which today is still

"Issklaidytos iliuzijos. Antireliginiai ir antiklerikaliniai motyvai lietuviu literaturoje." [Scattered Illusions: Anti-Religious and Anticlerical Motifs in Lithuanian Literature], Vilnius: Vaga, 1984

relevant and can contribute to the formation of a materialistic viewpoint. We will note from the outset that the book's publishers have accomplished this task. Thanks to them, the works of atheistic literature and publicistic writing, both those written a long time ago, as well as recent ones, are brought into easily accessible, daily circulation. "Issklaidytos iliuzijos" [Scattered Illusions] is an irreplaceable, handy book, useful in atheistic work.

Every literature begins with folklore. Thus, it is no coincidence that the first part of the book is dedicated to the genres of folklore. Atheistic motifs in the creative work of the people are discussed in the works of the noted researchers of folklore K. Grigas, B. Kerbelyte, V. Miseviciene, and K. Vosylyte, revealing the people's critical attitude toward religious superstitions, which had already been formed in ancient days.

What was the relationship of the Church and religion to the consciousness of the people? In answering this question, K. Grigas exhaustively discusses songs, folk tales, anecdotes, adages and proverbs. His article, "Anti-religious and Anticlerical Motifs in Lithuanian Folklore," follows the development of progressive thought based on concrete examples. In K. Grigas' view, at first the mind and the imagination of the people clashed spontaneously with religion and superstitions. Only later did the idea that the Church and religion are the props of social repression begin to form in the people's consciousness. The rising strength of social protest in popular creative work illustrates such a development of consciousness.

V. Miseviciene also investigates the relationship between Christianity and popular consciousness. Supported by numerous examples from folklore, the author comes to the important conclusion that "the teaching of the Christian faith did not satisfy the spiritual needs of the people. Even during the time of its greatest domination, the Church did not muffle those things that were progressive, that showed the wisdom and creative abilities of working people, as well as their experience in economic activity and their norms of humane behavior."

The vast panorama of anti-religious and anticlerical motifs in pre-Soviet Lithuanian literature is revealed in the second part of the book. The oldest Lithuanian atheistic published work is presented here: J. Slipus' "The Clergy and the Education of the Lithuanians." At that time (as we have mentioned it was 1892) the author did not yet raise (because he could not have raised) the social and class reasons for religion, but was content with the ideas of Enlightenment free-thinking. The author's logic is interesting, as is his linguistic style, which vividly transmits the spirit of the last century. Even then J. Slipas understood that, in raising his voice against the clergy, "my conclusions will excite terror among many..." And yet still the author raised his voice against the then powerful class of clergy which "begrudges people genuine education, real science and real truth." For J. Slipas education itself became the litmus test separating science and religion: "Education, which is presented by the enlightened intelligentsia is clearly seen, by everyone; it is

tangible. Where can you not find use in enlightened science? Surely everyone will recognize that all manner of clever inventions came not from the Church, but from the mind purified by the sciences: this is clear because railroads, telegraphs, phonographs, airships, steamships, all kinds of machines and gadgets, without which man today could not so much as take a step; surely, all these are fruits of science and not faith."

V. Kapsukas' passage about Strazdas is also passionate in its publicistic manner (it is unfortunate that the date the article was written, 1916, is not pointed out either in the book or the bibliographic notations. There are more such annoying bibliographic errors).

The articles of the second part rather exhaustively discuss the anticlerical and anti-religious motifs in the writings of Zemaite, J. Gurauskis, J. Biliunas, V. Kreve, K. Boruta and other writers. However, it is natural that the central place here is taken up by an analysis of the masterpiece of all Lithuanian literature: the novel by V. Mykolaitis-Putinas, "Altoriau Sesely" [In the Shadow of the Altars]. The articles by K. Korsakas, K. Ambrasas and, in part, J. Zekaitė are dedicated to it, as are E. Miezelaitis' essay-type sketch "Dogmas Sheltered by the Shadow and the Muse" from his book "Čia Lietuva" [Here is Lithuania].

The gazes of three noted literary critics and poetic thinkers are focused on the space occupied by Putinas' many-layered and intellectual novel. A period of a half-century separates the works of K. Korsakas and K. Ambrasas. Thus, we can compare not only four interpretations of the novel, but we can also follow the development of critical thought. The period of a half-century gave our criticism a livelier word, a metaphorical phrase, a wider context of the world. However, both then and now social emphasis, and the unity of ideology and artistic criteria were distinct features. This is why Putinas' novel, caught in the center of four differing interpretations is, first of all, evaluated as a work unmasking clericalism and religious obscurantism. The conflict of priest and poet, of artistic creativity and religious dogma, of human feeling and the celibacy of the Church is considered the novel's driving force, which determines both the behavior of Liudas Vasaris and the attitude of the novel's author, which was in itself already anticlerical in that it contradicted the Church's dogmas and Christian morality.

The third part of the book is dedicated to the development of atheistic tendencies in Soviet Lithuanian literature. Here the literary critics and publicists emphasize the qualitatively growing strength of atheistic thought, from anticlerical tendencies which perceptibly turn into anti-religious ones. At the same time, as noted by A. Lapinskiene, there is "a certain coolness toward atheistic subject matter in our literature. And it is too early for contentment." This is evidenced by the decision of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP promulgated a decade ago which, as the book reminds us, says: "It is especially important to criticize political clericalism principally and with logical arguments, to unmask the attempts of the clericals to falsify the facts of socialist



reality, to expose their slanderous attacks against socialist democracy, against the humanism of the Soviet system, against the principles of the freedom of conscience, against religion and the situation of believers in a socialist society."

The noted literary critics J. Kaciulis, L. Lisenkaite, V. Areska, K. Korsakas, A. Bucys, B. Ragoutis, and J. Lankutis discuss the atheistic problems and anti-religious motifs in the creative work of V. Montvila, A. Gudaitis-Guzevicius, T. Tilvytis, A. Vienoulis, V. Radaitis and Just. Marcinkevicius. G. Zimanas paints a creative portrait of J. Ragauskas.

After reading the book "Issklaidytos iliuzijos" [Scattered Illusions], it becomes apparent that our writers are attentive to atheistic themes and propagate a materialist world view through their creative work. The duty of writers as active participants in the ideological struggle is to be in the forefront of anti-religious propaganda and atheism. In the words of V. Radaitis, in order to more actively share with the reader interesting and important material, which accumulates in the writer's notebook or in his memory, "it is essential to speak, to explain, to prove with examples and ardent publicistic writing, to struggle...By being silent we abandon important positions, albeit temporarily, to the obscurantists and the words of the priest which are steeped in deceitful emotions, and which still reach some of our people from the church pulpits."

As indicated in the preface, the significant book "Issklaidytos iliuzijos" [Scattered Illusions] will be useful not only to teachers of Lithuanian studies and student youth, but also to lecturers, propagandists, and to somewhat wider circles of readers. Finally, it should induce our writers to create new works of atheistic thought.

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## REGIONAL

### DEVELOPMENT OF ISSYK KUL' BASIN RAISES ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 24 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article entitled "Do Not Harm Yourself" by A. Konurbayev, candidate of biological sciences and chief of the Central Asian Basin Branch of the Ichthyological Commission of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry. Konurbayev writes about the preservation of Lake Issyk Kul' in light of the Kirgiz CPSU proposal to create the Issyk Kul' Territorial Production Complex. Konurbayev is concerned that population growth and stepped-up industrial and agricultural activity in the Issyk Kul' Basin will cause irreversible damage to the lake if measures are not taken now.

Konurbayev's chief concern is what he calls "the biological factor"--the long-term threat to the biosphere posed by toxic, biologically active compounds such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides, including DDT and chlorogenic compounds. He fears that chemical pollution "has taken on such proportions that it has outstripped nature's ability to neutralize its harmful influence." According to Konurbayev, the Issyk Kul' is the only large lake in the country remaining clear and relatively unpolluted. He writes, "It would be unforgivable to allow the deterioration of its characteristic limnological features because of miscalculations or incomplete work in the impending exploitation of the region's resources.

### WORK OF DEPT OF RESERVOIRS, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article entitled "Before Building a GES" by A. Nepomnyashchiy of APN. Nepomnyashchiy describes the work of the Special Department of Reservoirs and Environmental Protection of "Lengidroproyekt"--the Leningrad branch of the All-Union Design-Research and Scientific-Research Institute "Gidroproyekt." The special department studies the environmental impact of a proposed hydrotechnical project on the microclimate of a region and on its animal and plant population. The department also checks to see if any minerals or important archeological sites will be flooded. According to Nepomnyashchiy, "Lengidroproyekt" cannot begin construction of a project without the approval of the Special Department of Reservoirs and Environmental Protection. Currently the department is studying plans for the Mokskaya Hydroelectric Station in the Buryat ASSR, and the Irganayskaya Hydroelectric Station in Dagestan. Nepomnyashchiy emphasizes that the department spends a great deal of time and money during both the planning and construction phase of a hydrotechnical project to assure that it will not damage the environment.

REGIONAL

HEAD OF UZBEK WRITERS' UNION DISMISSED; NEW HEAD NAMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG announcement titled "Plenum of the Uzbek Writers' Union Administration" which notes that S.A. Azimov has been relieved of his duties as first secretary of the republic writers' union administration at his own request. The union's plenum, held on 5 April in Tashkent, announced that U.R. Umarbekov was elected first secretary of the writers' union. In addition, S.M. Karamatov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the writers' union administration. Secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee R.Kh. Abdullayeva spoke at the plenum.

SLYUN'KOV ATTENDS MOGILEV OBKOM PLENUM ON CADRES

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 27 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word BELTA article entitled "Justify Trust Through Deeds" which reports on a 26 March meeting of the Mogilev Party Obkom. In a speech at the meeting, Mogilev Obkom First Secretary V. S. Leonov pointed out that "a low degree of exactingness toward cadres has led to a situation in which every third enterprise failed to fulfill its production plan for 4 years and every fourth its labor productivity plan." He criticized the construction industry in particular, saying that every third organization in this branch of the economy did not complete its works under contract. Mentioning that the agro-industrial complex is also working "below its potential," Leonov concluded that "shortcomings in these and other economic and cultural branches are the result of serious omissions in party organizations' work with cadres." Participants of the plenum then offered suggestions to remedy this situation, including "introducing an open and competitive method of selecting cadres and taking into account the opinions of communists and non-party members." A resolution was adopted "in which a path was laid out to improving work with cadres and assuring the fulfillment of plans and obligations in the current year and in the five-year plan period as a whole." The article concludes by noting that N. N. Slyun'kov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 1800/237

REGIONAL

REPUBLIC SEMINAR FOR UZBEK ISPOLKOM CHAIRMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG article titled "Improving the Activity of the Soviets" announcing that a republic-wide seminar of the chairmen of executive committees of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies was held in Tashkent. Responsible worker of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Presidium V.P. Zhdanov took part in the meeting, as did members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee buro. Uzbek First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev delivered the first speech.

Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet's Presidium A.U. Salimov gave a report on broadening and deepening socialist democracy and increasing the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers G. Kh. Kadyrov talked about mobilizing labor collectives toward a worthy observation of the 27th Party Congress. First deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers V.K. Mikhaylov spoke on the status and measures for improving consumer goods and services. Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers S.U. Sultanova devoted her speech to the role of the executive committees of local soviets in realizing the school reform and improving the activity of cultural establishments in fostering the communist education of workers. Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan K.A. Akhmedov reported on the tasks of the executive committees of the republic's local soviets in strengthening plan discipline and improving economic study.

In addition, the participants of the seminar heard reports on the work of local soviets in strengthening financial discipline, improving socialist legality and order in the republic, measures for strengthening legal work in the republic economy, improving the management of the agro-industrial complex and the condition of irrigated land in the light of the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/479



REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word report entitled "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR" on the 29 March session of the new KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the session. In his speech, Kunayev noted the need to increase the role of soviets in carrying out party and government decisions. He also pointed out the necessity to solve the problems connected with the formation of the new man, with bringing up youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Kunayev further noted that the constructive suggestions of workers, voiced in the election campaign, should be taken into account, particularly on issues of capital construction, the further improvement of consumer and medical services, and the functioning of all forms of transportation and communications. According to Kunayev, the Supreme Soviet and local soviets must play an active role in ensuring the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the strengthening of plan, state, and labor discipline. Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro members N. A. Nazarbayev, O. S. Miroshkhin, and Z. K. Kamalidenov also participated in the session.

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